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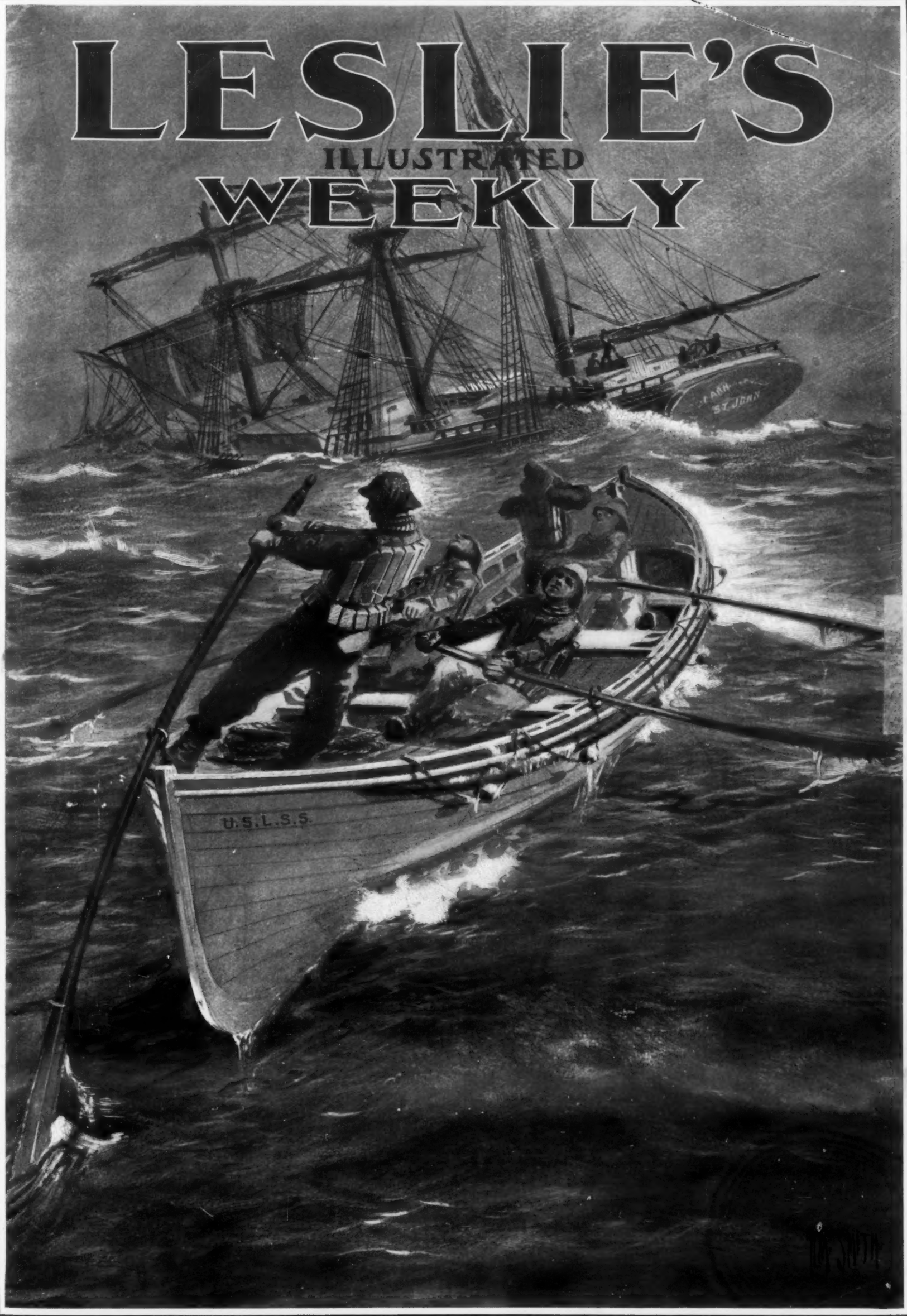
JANUARY 9, 1908

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LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS.

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LIFE-SAVERS IN THE NEW STYLE OF LIFE-BOAT HURRYING TO A SINKING SHIP.

Drawn by Lem Smith.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Thursday, January 9, 1908

Why We Spend so Much Money.

IN A RECENT address, President Schurman, of Cornell University, denounced the heavy expenditures of the government for the army and navy, and declared that they were a serious burden upon the people. He is right. The expenditures for these purposes are high, and the people regret it. Dr. Schurman did not give figures, but if he had done so the exhibit would be impressive. For example, in 1897 the army cost, in round figures, \$49,000,000 and the navy \$35,000,000, while in 1907 the cost, respectively, reached the enormous totals of \$122,000,000 and \$97,000,000. But we must bear in mind that, between 1897 and 1907, the situation of the United States reveals a sweeping change. The Spanish war of 1898, and the Philippine rebellion of 1899-1901, came in the interval. The Spanish war made imperative an immediate and a large increase in our army and navy, and the annexations of territory in the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico which were among the results of the war have compelled us to keep both arms of the service at a higher level in strength and efficiency than they were immediately before that conflict.

The Philippines came to us as one of the prizes of the war, and duty forced us to hold them and to put up for their people the best sort of a government which we could devise, while at the same time guarding our own interests in Asia, and in the Pacific in general. The fact that we have as a near neighbor in the Pacific a powerful and aggressive nation like Japan, renders a continuous increase in our naval strength doubly imperative, especially as the rest of the great nations are steadily increasing their navies. Whether we like the situation or not, we have to face it.

President Roosevelt believes that in time of peace we ought to prepare for possible war, and in doing so we will do much to avert war. This is the policy of wisdom. It is a policy which was urged more than a century ago by the first of the nation's Presidents. It is well also for us to remember that even if the Spanish war had never taken place we should have had to make some increase in our army and navy, and also to increase the general expenses of running the government. Moreover, we should keep in mind the circumstance that the burden of the government's debt is smaller now than it was ten years ago, notwithstanding the outlay which the Spanish war necessitated. The debt per capita was \$13.78 in 1897, and only \$11.25 in 1907. The actual weight of the debt in those ten years has diminished more than those figures would indicate, for while the country's population has increased only twenty-one per cent. in the ten years, its wealth has grown fifty per cent. The value of the country's aggregate tangible, marketable property, which was \$80,000,000,000 in 1897, is \$120,000,000,000 in 1907.

While we may, with President Schurman, regret the increase which has taken place in the government's annual outlay, in recent times, this increase is not quite so burdensome as many persons may think. But the time for Congress to economize is at hand.

Where Governor Hughes Stands.

ALL OF a sudden a burning ambition, on the part of certain political leaders, is disclosed to ascertain where Governor Hughes stands on public questions. The Albany Journal—whose editor was recently reported as having said, in reference to the presidential candidates, "As for Hughes, he is simply impossible"—demands that the Governor shall set forth his views in full on all public questions if his name is to be presented before the Chicago convention. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that

while there is no doubt as to the Governor's popularity with the masses, some of the leaders think his weak point is his failure to state his position on great public questions. It is an old trick that is now being played on the Governor, but it will not work. There is no question as to Governor Hughes's attitude toward all the questions that concern the Republican party and the American people. When he accepted his nomination for the governorship, he accepted it on a Republican platform adopted at a Republican State convention. This platform indorsed the Republican party's attitude in State and nation on every question of consequence. Governor Hughes stood just where Theodore Roosevelt stood at the time of his nomination for the presidency—that is, on the platform of his party.

The intimation that the friends of the President are behind this attempt to draw Governor Hughes into a controversy is unjustifiable. The vast majority of the friends of President Roosevelt in the State advocate the nomination of the Governor for the presidency. Nothing will be gained by the small minority which, fighting in ambush, opposes the nomination of Governor Hughes, and solely for personal reasons. They will have to come out in the open. The people of this great commonwealth are in no mood to temporize with the tactics of political highwaymen or party butchers, and will make quick work of the latter if they provoke a conflict. New York is for Hughes, and the politician who does not recognize that fact will have to suffer the consequences.

The Grafters' Grab for Millions.

THE GREATEST engineering project ever undertaken by an American municipality is that for the construction of the Catskill reservoirs and aqueduct for supplying New York City with water. Legislation to render possible this stupendous work, involving the expenditure of \$162,000,000, was expedited because of the acute fear of a water famine in New York City, with all its appalling consequences; but it was felt that it contained the possibilities of monumental jobbery if the spending of this vast sum were not hedged about with safeguards and restrictions. It was therefore decided that the Legislature should pass a bill empowering the mayor of New York to appoint a board of water supply to administer this great public trust, Mayor McClellan, on his part, engaging to select its members from a list submitted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Manufacturers' Association, and the board of fire underwriters. By this means, it was hoped to keep the work out of the grasping hands of the Tammany grafters. These safeguards once assured, the Legislature hastened to pass the measure, and under its provisions the late Governor Higgins appointed a State commission to pass, among other matters, upon the application of the city to tap the Catskills. The Catskill project, with which the public is now familiar, was promptly approved by the commission. Mayor McClellan appointed the Hon. J. Edward Simmons, who has since been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, Charles N. Chadwick, and Charles A. Shaw as the commissioners for the city, and in due time they proceeded to the letting of some of the contracts for carrying out the project.

In performing this duty, the members of the board of water supply—themselves men of the highest business standing and of wide experience—have acted upon the expert advice of one of the most efficient bodies of engineers ever assembled. These engineers are John R. Freeman, a man of national reputation; Professor William H. Burr, of Columbia University, and Frederick P. Stearns, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Water Works of Massachusetts—all three of whom were appointed by President Roosevelt as consulting engineers of the Panama Canal Commission. The first big contract, that for the construction of the Ashokan dam, was awarded, on the advice of these experts and the board's own experienced and efficient chief engineer, J. Waldo Smith, to the MacArthur Brothers Company and Winston & Co., at \$12,669,775, a figure more than \$2,000,000 above that of the John Pierce Company, the lowest bidder, and this action has been made the basis of a Tammany-inspired "investigation" of the board, and a report alleging incompetency and misconduct on the part of its members has been made to Mayor McClellan. Despite the efforts to discredit the commissioners, the inquiry developed the admission by Mr. Pierce, of the firm which had made the lowest bid, that he had never done anything in the way of such excavation as was called for at Ashokan, and that he was satisfied that his firm's estimates on excavation and embankment were too low to enable it to do work satisfactory to itself or the city. What fault, then, can be found with the board for giving the work to an experienced and responsible bidder, at a higher price, but with a reasonable assurance that it will be done with the greatest promptness and efficiency?

We are glad to know that the members of the board have no intention of letting themselves be driven out of office by the partisan attack which has been made upon them. If the cry of "home rule" is raised to justify it, it is appropriate to point out the kind of home rule New York gets at the hands of Tammany Hall, which would like to have in charge of this great work such political commissioners as the discredited Borough President Ahearn, or the saloon-keeping sheriff, or some other of the Sullivan and Murphy professional office-holders who are fattened at the expense of the city. The virtuous "home-rulers" are eloquent over the "waste," as they term it, of \$2,000,000; but if they should succeed in placing

their henchmen upon the board, \$2,000,000 would be but an insignificant fraction of the pickings which would line Tammany purses before the job was finished. Mayor McClellan's duty under the circumstances is obvious; for if he permits this sort of dirty work to be done for political purposes he may find that his turn will come next. He is meddling with a very dangerous situation, and we say this fully conceding that the mayor is a man of good intentions.

The Plain Truth.

WITHOUT questioning the motives of the Pittsburgh clergyman who, as alleged, rejected his congregation's Christmas gift of five new twenty-dollar gold pieces because they were "godless"—although some of the uncharitable may attribute his action to a desire for "press notices"—we may characterize the refusal as illogical in the extreme. It is on a par with many of the pharisaical denunciations of "tainted money." Money cannot be tainted, though men may be. To be entirely consistent, the reverend doctor should have refused the coins for which the objectionable St. Gaudens pieces were exchanged—since by accepting them he was forcing some one else to take the "godless" money—but we have not heard that it occurred to any of the parishioners whom he affronted to propose to him this obvious *reductio ad absurdum*.

THERE is a marked significance in the almost unanimous indorsement of Governor Hughes's presidential candidacy by the Republican Club of New York City. This is the largest and most influential distinctively Republican club in the metropolis; its members are chiefly men who, while actively interested in the success of their party, cannot be classed as "professional politicians"; it represents the best element in the Republicanism of New York County as no other organization does; and its declaration of fealty to the Governor will be taken by the country at large as the expression of the popular sentiment in his favor in his own State. The handful of men who voted against the formal indorsement are not to be looked upon as hostile to Governor Hughes, any more than the majority are to be reckoned as anti-Roosevelt men. The minority take the view—mistakenly, we think—that the time is not ripe for such an indorsement; the majority that, with the President out of the race, by his own act and wish, there is no logical course for New York Republicans but the nomination of the courageous and conservative man who is faithfully and unostentatiously discharging his duties at Albany. The event will justify the Republican Club's policy of outspokenness.

EVEN the most rabid of the corporation-baiters will be at a loss to defend the lawless proceedings in Kentucky, where \$1,000,000 damage to property has been done by the "night-riders," as the masked bands of tobacco-burners are called. Governor Willson deserves credit for his declaration that a few law-breakers shall not dictate to the vast majority of law-abiding citizens of the State, and we look to him to back up his words with force, if necessary. The situation, in which the American Tobacco Company and the planters who wish to sell their product to it are terrorized by armed force and their property put to the torch, is nothing short of revolution and anarchy; but it is the natural result of the propaganda of unrest which has been carried on among an easily excitable class of the population. Suppose that this wholesale arson and pillage had been committed by a corporation "in restraint of trade"; the country would have rung with the outrage from Maine to California, whereas the recent cowardly crimes of these present-day Ku Klux attract comparatively little attention. But the rioters have been so rash as to destroy tobacco belonging to the Italian government, which is in the habit of insisting upon its treaty rights. Thus our national fault of lawless disregard of property rights brings upon us the probable humiliation of admitting our shortcomings, and making reparation for them, to a foreign Power.

WHEN THE Legislature passed a law fixing the price of gas in New York City at eighty cents, the yellow journals, and some not so yellow, were filled with startling headlines in denunciation of the gas companies. When a special master was appointed to examine into the question of the justice of the eighty-cent rate, and finally reported that the law was unconstitutional because it was confiscatory in its nature, the yellow press once more blazed with headlines against the gas companies and the officer of the court, who, in pursuance of a solemn duty, had expressed his honest judgment. After Judge Hough, of the Federal Court, handed down his decision sustaining the opinion of the special master as to the invalidity of the law, the calmness of the clamorous yellow press was astonishing. After all of their lampooning of the gas companies for daring to question the law, the yellow press found itself laughed out of court and had not a peg on which to hang its hat. Would it not have been just as well, and a little more decent, if the contention of the gas company, that it had a right to appeal to the courts, had been regarded a little more considerably by the expounders of public opinion? That the latter have nothing now to say in explanation or extenuation is no doubt creditable not so much to their common sense, as to their inability to find language to describe their feelings and that would be fit to print.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

WHILE most of the prominent Democrats of the country have announced their adhesion to Mr. Bryan and their expectation that he will this year again be the nominee of his party for President, one distinguished member of the Democracy has taken an open stand against the Nebraskan's leadership.



HON. JOHN W. DANIEL,
United States Senator from Virginia, who dared to criticize Mr. Bryan to his face.—*Clevelandist*.

This brave exception to the general mass of Democratic leaders is United States Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia. Some time ago Mr. Daniel and Mr. Bryan met and had a brief conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel. In the course of their talk Mr. Daniel dared to take the twice-defeated candidate of his party to task, declaring that the latter got his political inspiration from the Independence League, and practically accusing him of not being a genuine Democrat. Mr. Bryan displayed his resentment at this sort of talk, and abruptly ended the colloquy. Mr. Daniel also declined to attend the grand dinner given to Mr. Bryan by his Democratic admirers at Washington. Although last summer he was a supporter of Mr. Bryan, the government-ownership speech delivered by the latter at Madison Square Garden, New York, turned Mr. Daniel against his former leader. That his clash with Mr. Bryan did not injure him in the estimation of his colleagues in the Senate is proved by the fact that Mr. Daniel was lately nominated by the minority for president of the Senate, the first time in the Senate's history that such a minority nomination was made.

ANOTHER curious feature has been added to the strangely varied career of Captain Charles Glen Collins, from whom his wife, formerly Miss Natalie Schenck, of New York, some time ago secured a divorce. Captain Collins belongs to a wealthy Scotch family, and for years figured in the most exclusive society of two continents, but was at length disinherited by a rich uncle. He then obtained a commission in the army and saw much service in the Sudan, and afterward in South Africa, during the Boer war. He was badly wounded in battle. He is said to have married Miss Schenck because he supposed she had wealth, when in reality she had little or nothing. The couple disagreed and separated, and later the law has severed their marriage ties. Captain Collins recently went to work as a laborer for a pottery company in Boston. He is determined to work his way up, to make a fortune, and to win his wife back. His father has promised, if he "makes good," to advance him the money to buy an interest in the business.

NO FITTER appointment has been made under the present administration than that of Colonel Edward S. Fowler to be collector of the port of New York.



COLONEL EDWARD S. FOWLER,
The newly-appointed collector of the port of New York.

cis Hendricks, Chester A. Arthur, and others of like worth, but he bids fair to make as shining a success in the collectorship as any of them. Born in Newburg, N. Y., he attended the schools of his native city and afterward entered the War Department, being then the youngest clerk ever employed there. He studied law in his leisure hours, having among his classmates Admiral Coghlan, of the navy; and later became connected with the national guard of New York, rising to the rank of colonel and assistant judge advocate-general. He served in the Spanish-American War as major and paymaster of volunteers, and subsequently resumed the practice of law in New York. As referee he tried the celebrated case of the city of Brooklyn against John Y. McKane, resulting in a judgment against the defendant for over \$400,000.

Colonel Fowler has been connected with other important litigations, has been the trustee of several large estates, and a subway commissioner. He is a member of five patriotic orders.

ONE SIGN of the great awakening in China was the recent appointment by the authorities at Peking of Lord Li Ching-Fang, as Chinese minister to London. Lord Li is regarded as the best English scholar among the Chinese representatives abroad, and his selection for the post he now holds indicates that the rulers of China intend to watch even more carefully than ever the course of Western progress. Lord Li was the adopted son of the late Li Hung Chang, and for some years he acted as secretary and interpreter to that great statesman. From the latter he inherited so much wealth that his salary as minister counts for little with him. Some years ago he was for a while secretary of the Chinese Legation at London, so that he is familiar with the field, and with the work that he will be called upon to do. He has held many important offices under the Chinese government. He attended the coronation of the Czar of Russia, and represented his country at several other important functions. He was formerly minister in Tokio, was one of the plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty with Japan at Shimonoseki, and was high commissioner to determine the Formosa territory question. The dowager Empress has a very exalted opinion of Li Ching-Fang's diplomatic abilities. Li Ching-Fang is, for a Chinaman, a tall man. He is a dignified personage, but affable and hospitable.



LI CHING-FANG,
The new and progressive Chinese minister to Great Britain.—*See Cheung*.

UNIQUE and remarkable testimony to the power of prayer was publicly given by "Tad" Jones, the Yale quarter-back to whose pluck and skill was largely due Yale's recent football victory over Harvard. At a dinner given after the game, which Yale won by a score of 12-0, Jones stated that he had prayed for strength to play his best to help Yale win, and that he believed his prayer had been answered. It was a curious confession to make before a crowd of college boys all full of youthful spirits and enthusiasm, and for a moment his hearers were dumfounded and silent. Then, realizing the sincerity of the man, they gave him tremendous applause. As a result of his hard work in the game referred to, Jones was for weeks laid up in a hospital. He is one of the most capable of Yale's athletes, being the baseball captain for next season as well as a great football player. He has been a leader at Yale in religious as well as athletic work, and is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in the Sheffield Scientific School.

SCARCELY had our fine fleet of battle-ships got well on its way from Hampton Roads to the Pacific when an unfortunate controversy broke out in the Navy Department that resulted in the sudden resignation of Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson, chief of the bureau of navigation. Admiral Brownson, who was placed on the retired list last July, had remained as head of the bureau at the President's request, and had taken an active part in preparing the war-ships



NAVY OFFICERS WHO HAD A SERIOUS DISPUTE.
Admiral Brownson, chief of the bureau of navigation, and Surgeon-General Rixey, whose controversy led to the former's resignation.



for their great cruise. Various rumors as to the cause of his withdrawal were set afloat, but a statement issued by Surgeon-General P. M. Rixey, of the navy, makes it evident that a disagreement between the surgeon-general and the admiral led to the latter's action. It seems that Dr. Rixey desired to have the hospital ship *Relief* sent with the fleet under command of a medical officer, and that Admiral Brownson disapproved of the plan. The admiral believes that regular officers of the line, and not doctors, should be commanders of naval vessels. His opposition, Dr. Rixey charges, has deprived the 15,000 men of the fleet of the services of a hospital ship until they reach Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Although the President has been very friendly with Admiral Brownson, who has been a most efficient officer, he is said to have sided on this issue with Dr. Rixey, which fact made the admiral uncomfortable in his position. Admiral Brownson is noted for his criticisms of the bureau system in the Navy Department.

IT IS safe to say that most Americans were surprised to hear, lately, that Miss Florence Nightingale, England's famous organizer of army nursing, was still alive and had been decorated by King Edward with the Order of Merit. This distinction has been bestowed upon only nineteen eminent men, and Miss Nightingale is the first woman to receive it. Among the personages of international reputation who are members with her in the order are Lords Roberts, Wolseley, and Kitchener, England's greatest living military men; George Meredith, the novelist; Sir L. Alma-Tadema and Holman Hunt, the painters; James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States; John Morley, statesman and author; Admiral Togo, of Japan; Lord Cromer, for many years British administrator of Egypt; and Lord Lister, the great surgeon. It is thus a remarkable honor which has been done to this one woman, but her service to humanity makes her worthy of it. Miss Nightingale made her world-wide fame in 1854, when she went out, with a few helpers, to nurse sick and wounded British soldiers during the Crimean War. Her ability and kindness won the esteem of the troops, and she completely transformed the military hospital arrangements. Owing to overwork at that time she has been an invalid ever since. She is now eighty-seven years old, and has been bedridden for many years.



MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE,
The famous army nurse who has been decorated by King Edward.

FEW BODIES of men are doing so much for the advancement of science as are the gentlemen connected with the Carnegie Institution for Scientific Research, at Washington. This institution was founded by Andrew Carnegie, who supplied an endowment fund of \$10,000,000. At a recent meeting of the trustees it was announced that much important scientific work had been carried on in the past twelvemonth, and it was decided to make a large appropriation for the activities of the coming year and to erect a suitable building at the national capital. A letter was received from Mr. Carnegie expressing satisfaction with the work of the institution, and announcing that he had added \$2,000,000 to the endowment fund in order to increase its usefulness. This is another notable benefaction by Mr. Carnegie, and it is certain that the contributions of the institution to scientific knowledge will yet be among the most valuable ever made.

A CURIOUS distinction belongs to Miss Elizabeth M. Kilbourne, of Winsted, Conn. She claims to be the first woman who ever took a stitch on the sewing-machine. She was formerly a teacher in Hartford, where she visited Elias Howe's shop and was given a chance to try his new invention. He told her that she was the first of her sex to use the machine which has done so much to relieve the household toil of woman.

THE LATTER-DAY Jefferson Davis, whom Arkansas has recently sent to the United States Senate, broke the traditions of that august body by delivering a long speech only a very few days after he had taken his seat. Mr. Davis, who was formerly Governor of his State, has had a keen desire to win the title of champion "trust-buster" of the United States, if not of the world. He has been a good deal of a demagogue in his political career, and his senatorial remarks were couched in the style that had been customary with him in the back districts of Arkansas. They revealed a sad amount of rawness in his character, and a shallowness of intellect that was painful. His attack on the so-called trusts was marked by extreme lack of economic knowledge and looseness of statement. He also went aside from his way to assail the administration for extravagance. Now it turns out that this opponent of commercial enterprise and advocate of governmental economy possesses a spirit of thrift that ranks him high in the order of nepotists. To each new Senator it is the practice to assign a clerk and a laborer. Mr. Davis evidently regards it as proper to keep all the good things in his own family, for he has appointed one of his daughters as his clerk at a salary of \$1,800, and the other as his laborer at \$900 a year. Whatever the Senator's constituents may think of this, to the general public it looks as if he had simply formed a small trust of his own.



JEFFERSON DAVIS,
The "trust-buster" in the United States Senate, who is charged with nepotism.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

STATE RIGHTS ARE NOT ENDANGERED.

BY JUSTICE JOHN M. HARLAN, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WHAT ARE some of the grounds upon which the pessimist of these days bases his fears for the safety of our institutions? He persuades himself to believe that the trend in public affairs to-day is toward the centralization of all governmental power in the nation and the destruction of the rights of the States. If this were really the case, the duty of every American would be to resist such a tendency by every means in his power. A national government for national affairs, and State governments for State affairs, is the foundation rock upon which our institutions rest. Any serious departure from that principle would bring disaster



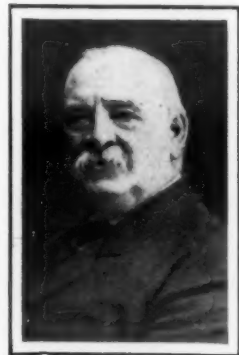
JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN,
Associate Justice of the United States
Supreme Court.

upon the American people and upon the American system of free government. But the fact is not as the pessimist alleges it to be. The American people are more determined than at any time in their history to maintain both national and State rights, as those rights exist under the Union ordained by the Constitution. The best friends of State rights are not those who habitually denounce as illegal everything done by the general government, but those who recognize the government of the Union as possessing all the powers granted to it in the Constitution, either expressly or by necessary implication; for, without a general government possessing such powers in relation to matters of national concern, the States would be in perpetual conflict and lose their prestige before the world. With equal truth it may be said that the best friends of the Union are those who hold that the States possess all governmental powers not granted to the general government, and that are not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or with a republican form of government. If the matchless government devised by the fathers and ordained by the people of the United States is to be preserved and handed down intact to posterity, national power and State power must go hand in hand, in harmony with the Constitution. If those powers clash, the paramount authority of the Union within its prescribed sphere of action must prevail. Such is the express mandate of the Constitution, and such, our common sense and experience tell us, must always be the case, if liberty regulated by law is not to perish from our land. Keeping within the scope and broad lines of the Constitution we may walk safely and without fear.

FAIR PLAY FOR LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BY EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE UPHEAVAL of investigation has been followed by the avalanche of legislation which inevitably results from violently aroused public sentiment. Some of this legislation is so palpably remedial that all companies desiring reform of abuses should welcome it. Some of it, while more drastic and not so plainly necessary, makes obedience not impossible, and, on the theory that, because of the sins of a few, all insurance companies should bring forth fruits meet for repentance, perhaps should be patiently borne. But this is not the entire story. Sometimes, when uprisings, beginning with a moral awakening, reach a hand-to-hand conflict, there appears the noisy adventurer, who seeks leadership in the confusion, while others, more stealthy, flinch from the wounded and helpless. Must we shut our eyes to the fact that by playing on the desire of honest men for reform, vicious and unreasonable laws have been passed or are threatened in certain States, actually originating in nothing better than the mean political ambition of petty demagogues? Are we to disregard the proof we have that certain State Legislatures, taking advantage of the condition of life-insurance companies staggering under continuous and fierce attack, have passed statutes with little pretense of reformatory legislation, but with inordinate requirement of contribution to State and local taxation, and embodying other exactions having sole reference to policy-holders in the State, to the exclusion of the great body of the assured whose interests cannot, with justice or honor, be subordinated or put at risk?



GROVER CLEVELAND,
Ex-president of the United States.
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THE SENSELESS CLAMOR FOR NEW LAWS.

BY EX-GOVERNOR BLACK, OF NEW YORK.

WE HAVE read that the President of the United States is in favor of a law making employers liable for injuries to their employes, no matter how the injury results. That proposal arouses greater wonder than respect. It could serve only to open a new field to the indolent and vicious. It would mean that any servant might submit to such injury as he chose, its extent and character being always within his own control, and the employer, without fault or knowledge, should make compensation to his faithless employe. We have read with astonishment and dismay the criticisms from the same high source of the conduct of the courts. Was this because those courts had proved recreant to their high duties? Had they failed to perform the vital functions they were created to perform? Not in one instance. They have hewed to the line with that integrity and learning which have characterized the American courts from the birth of the republic. Why is the clamor so persistent for the enactment of new laws and the bestowal of more power? Have the old laws proved ineffective? One single illustration is enough. In the month of July, 1890, the so-called Sherman anti-trust law was enacted. It stands on the books to-day, and the most substantial checks administered to the trusts have been applied under its provisions. The Northern Securities case, the Joint Traffic Association cases, the action against the beef trust, all under the Sherman law of 1890. What occasions the demand for more laws and greater power? Is it to obscure the fact that ample power now exists, and has for years existed, to bring about the reformations sought? Those provisions of the Sherman law which to my mind are far the most important are seldom referred to and never employed.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS.

BY JAMES F. MUNROE, PROMINENT BOSTON MANUFACTURER.

THE BUSINESS man asks that the school send boys to him in good health, mentally, morally, and physically; that the boy have vim, energy, and hustle—by whatever name you care to call that greatest blessing in life, the joy in work. Does our present academic training do this? During the school years the boy's muscles need every development. He needs to use the large muscles of his trunk, his legs, and his arms, and you chain him down to a desk. He rebels, for he knows the kind of work in which he belongs. The boy who, more than any other human being, likes to work, you give a training which makes him hate work, and you send him to us hating work. Industrial education will change these things. It can be done in open workshops or out of doors. It will give the boy the variety he craves; it will give him work for his muscles. Best of all, the boy will be doing things. That is what the boy wants; to do something. And we set him down at a desk to learn what somebody else did five thousand years ago.

DEMAND FOR THE OLDER TYPE OF PRESIDENTS.

BY CHANCELLOR DAY, OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

WE HAVE learned the folly of selecting men to the highest office of this country who are adventurous candidates—men who are unbalanced in temperament and mind, unqualified to stand at the head of the government of these United States. We have learned that we must have for that high office men who have had some schooling in statesmanship and in business; men who know something of the practical principles on which our commerce is founded; men who have done something beside signing salary slips; men of the older type, with the calm vision of Lincoln and the reserve and judgment of McKinley. These men were mighty statesmen. Now is the time for the American people to return to the days of the fathers, to get back to the Constitution, to get on the highway of statesmanship, and to throw aside as a wicked thing those who constantly discredit the business interests of this country.

By-and-By.

WHERE'ER heavy hearts are beating,
Comes the gentle whispered greeting,
Hope's sweet voice is e'er repeating,
By-and-by! by-and-by!
Chase the teardrop, check the sigh,
Joy is coming by-and-by!

ROSY childhood's pulse is bounding,
To that magic whisper's sounding,
Telling of the joys abounding,
By-and-by! by-and-by!
Haste the moments, let them fly—
Joys, we'll grasp them by-and-by!

AND to manhood, tried and weary,
Through the work hours, long and dreary,
Steals an echo, soft, yet cheery,
By-and-by! by-and-by!
Flinch not, pause not, guerdon high
Shall reward thee by-and-by!

PETER PRINCE.

IS THE BLACK MAN DISAPPEARING?

BY PROFESSOR FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

THE REAL negro question in the South is that the white people do not believe that it would be advantageous for civilization and American institutions to permit the general amalgamation of the white and negro blood, and they cherish this view with intense bitterness and prejudice on account of past traditions, and exclude the negro from social equality with white men. It is not merely political tradition; it is not merely economic conditions. It is a race instinct, and is especially held by the women of the South, that if the negro were admitted to join in everything socially and equally with the white man, nothing could prevent the amalgamation of the blood of the two races. That amalgamation they do not believe to be for the highest interest of the South and the civilization of the white American nation. However, notwithstanding this attempt of the white people of the South to exclude the negro from social equality with white men and to prevent the intermarriage of blacks and whites, the negro is fast disappearing. As years go by the population of the full-blooded negro of the American population is rapidly and surely disappearing, and in his place we have the mulatto, the quadroon, and octoroon. This means, of course, that, notwithstanding the legal attempt to prevent the intermarriage of blacks and whites, and the reproduction of a race of blacks and whites, the reproduction goes steadily on.

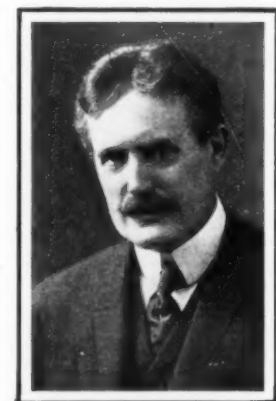


FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS,
Professor of Sociology, Columbia
University.

SOUNDNESS OF AMERICAN BANKS.

BY EX-GOVERNOR HERRICK, OF OHIO.

IS THERE anything in the recent history of banking in this country to warrant the assumption that existing institutions are not proper depositories of the people's savings? The record of the mutual savings banks in this country—probably the ideal form of savings banks, for conservatism, for stability, and for unselfish devotion to the interests of depositors—is probably unequalled in any country in the world. While these savings banks—about 675 in number—exist in only a comparatively few States, their influence is widespread, as is evident by the growing demand for more stringent State laws, regulating savings banks along the lines that have been tried and found effective by the mutual savings banks. Statistics of State savings banks, other than mutual, indicate that these banks are well and ably managed, and are entitled to the complete confidence of the community. In 1906 there were reported but five failures of savings banks in the United States, with liabilities of \$490,000 and assets of \$360,000, or a net loss of \$120,000, a most insignificant amount as compared with the deposits of these banks, which aggregate something over \$500,000,000. The record of the other class of financial institutions that receives savings deposits, the trust company, while not quite so plain, is still admirable. The trust company is a comparatively new type, having been developed largely in the last ten years. It has not quite found its proper sphere, but it unquestionably serves a real need, and it is only a question of a short time before it will rank equally with the older types of financial institutions in conservatism and stability.



MYRON T. HERRICK,
Former Governor of Ohio.
Baker.

Cuticura Treatment

FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS OF THE SKIN,
SCALP, AND BLOOD

Consists of warm baths with Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. A single treatment is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of eczemas, rashes, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act.

News Photo Prize Contest—Tennessee Wins

RECENT EVENTS OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST ILLUSTRATED BY EXPERT OPERATORS OF THE CAMERA.



A GREAT MEDICAL CONVENTION—EMINENT SURGEONS WHO ATTENDED THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN SURGICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT NEW ORLEANS.—*John N. Teunisson, Louisiana.*



UNIQUE OUTDOOR CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL—A LIVING SPRUCE UTILIZED AS A CHRISTMAS-TREE FOR PATIENTS AT AN OUTDOOR CAMP FOR CONSUMPTIVES AT MATTAPAN, MASS.—*William T. Pearson, Massachusetts.*



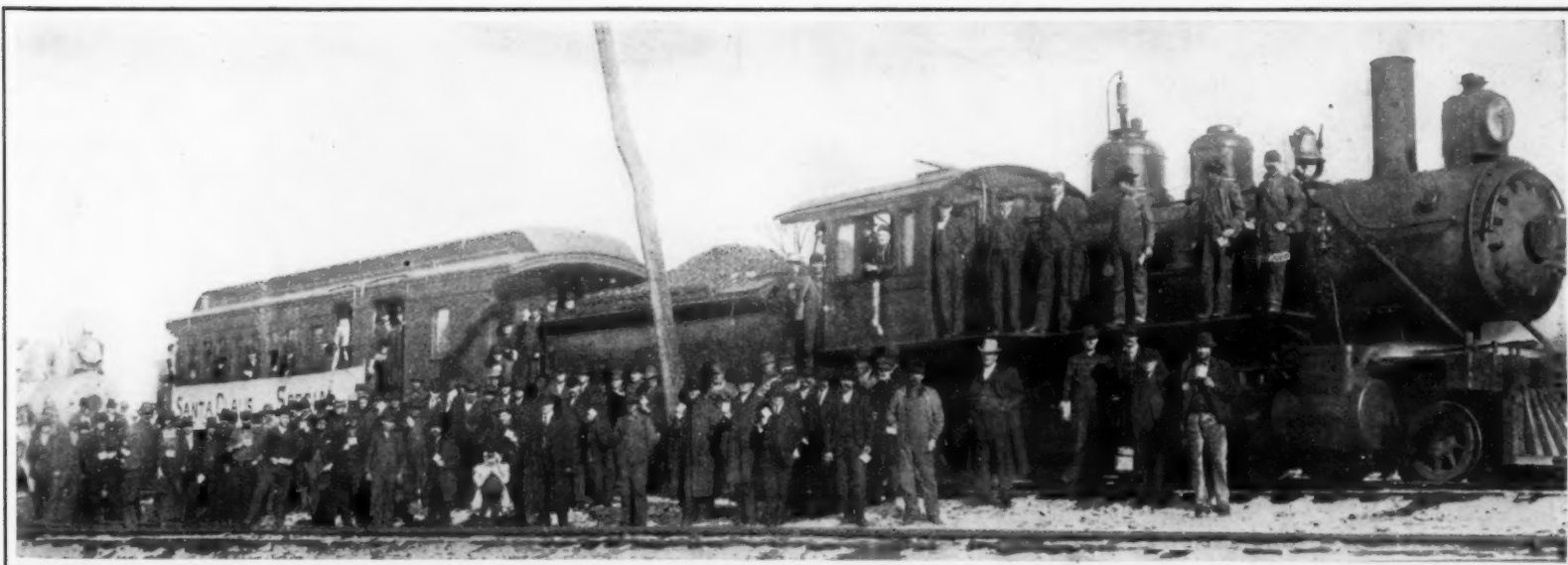
INCENDIARIES BAFFLED—HEAP OF OIL-SATURATED MATERIAL IN A FIB BUSINESS BUILDING AT NEW ORLEANS DETECTED BEFORE IT COULD BE LIGHTED.—*John N. Teunisson, Louisiana.*



A GOLDEN STREAM FROM ABROAD—UNLOADING \$2,000,000 GOLD BROUGHT TO BOSTON DURING THE PANIC FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—*J. Brown, Mass.*



DETERMINED STRIKE AGAINST HIGH RENT ON THE EAST SIDE, NEW YORK—OUTDOOR PROTEST MEETING OF TENEMENT PEOPLE WHICH WAS DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.—*Joseph Boone, Connecticut.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) SANTA CLAUS'S NOTABLE JOURNEY IN THE SOUTH—TRAIN OVER THE VIRGINIA AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD ON CHRISTMAS EVE DISTRIBUTING MONEY, CLOTHING, AND OTHER GIFTS TO THE ROAD'S EMPLOYEES.—*Charles J. Harkrader, Tennessee.*

The Horrors of "Peaceful Industry"



RESCUER, EQUIPPED WITH OXYGEN APPARATUS AND SAFETY LAMP, DRAGGING AN INSENSIBLE COMRADE THROUGH THE POISONOUS ATMOSPHERE OF A NARROW WORKING AFTER A COAL-MINE EXPLOSION.



MINER WEARING AIR-TIGHT MASK AND RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.

GERMAN METHOD OF RESCUING THE VICTIMS OF COAL-MINE EXPLOSIONS.

Photographs by courtesy of the American Museum of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene.

WAR SLAYS its thousands, and peace its ten thousands. For the year 1906 the Interstate Commerce Commission reported the number of railway accidents in the United States as 108,324—a total greater than all the casualties of the Boer War, which lasted three years. The records of the Public Service Commission show that 155 people were killed by street-cars, elevated, steam, and subway trains in New York City in the three months ending November 30th, 1907, and that 500 more were seriously injured. These figures have attracted much attention, but they do not prove that the railroads are sinners above all the industrial agencies of the country; on the contrary, there are many more accidents in factories and in the building trades than on the railroads, but their vast total is not appreciated because it is the duty of no statistician to record them accurately. Only one State, New York, has made any serious attempt to gather accurate figures relating to the loss of life by industrial accidents. On the basis of a report of the commissioner of labor, made a number of years ago, it is computed that the industrial accident rate in the factories of New York State reaches the appalling figures of 44 to 1,000, and that more than 232,000 factory employes are killed or injured every year in the United States. Mining and railway casualties bring the total of slaughter, mutilation, and other injuries up to more than 524,000 cases annually—a record which makes that of any twelvemonth in the history of war pale into insignificance. The entire losses, in killed and wounded, of the Russo-Japanese War were 333,786.

The country has been particularly shocked of late by the succession of coal-mine disasters—four within a period of a few weeks—in which about seven hundred lives were lost; and the recent exaction of this dreadful death-toll lends special interest to the report on coal-mine accidents which has just been issued by the

United States Geological Survey. This states that in the year 1906 nearly seven thousand men were killed or injured in the coal mines of the United States, and that the number of mine explosions has been steadily increasing. This increase is said to be due in part to the lack of properly enforceable safety regulations, which are insisted upon in European countries, particularly in France, where the accident death-rate among coal-miners is less than one to every thousand employed; the American ratio is 3½ to 1,000, being three and one-half times that of Belgium, and higher than that of either Prussia or Great Britain. One of the devices employed in German mines for the rescue of miners caught in suffocating gases consists of an air-tight mask fitting over eyes, nose, and mouth, and connected by tubes with reservoirs of oxygen. In the photographs reproduced on this page the apparatus is shown, as well as the method of its application to rescue purposes.

The amelioration of the horrors of peace should be regarded as equally important with the amelioration of the horrors of war. Some foreign philanthropists view it in this light, and not only have they induced employers and the governments of their respective countries to take action resulting in the installation of protective devices of many sorts, but they have established several museums, in which the most improved of these devices are kept on exhibition for the benefit of employers and work-people. A similar work has been undertaken in this country by the American Museum of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene, which maintains a permanent free exhibition at No. 231 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, where the management is demonstrating to employers the economy—to say nothing of higher considerations—of insuring the safety of their work-people. Many ingenious pieces of safety apparatus are to be seen there in photographic or in model form, and one of the most interesting fea-

tures of the museum's work will be an "inventors' laboratory," in which inventors whose ideas have passed the scrutiny of its expert advisory board will be permitted to work them out. Manufacturers show a disposition to make application of these ideas when their practical quality is demonstrated. Some of the simplest and most inexpensive suggestions have proved the most fruitful of results, according to Dr. William H. Tolman, the director of the museum—for example, the painting red of the dangerous parts of machinery, and the placing of rubber footholds near circular saws, against which workmen are likely to fall by reason of slipping on the floor.

Though this country is far behind Europe in taking action to prevent accidents incident to the prosecution of its industries, there are some individual employers and corporations that show a most praiseworthy regard for the safety of their work-people. During the past year, for example, the Union Pacific Railway Company has spent about two million dollars in installing appliances designed to reduce the chance of accidents to the lowest possible degree. The results appear in the comparison of the accident statistics of the system for the fiscal years 1906 and 1907. In the former year 114 persons were killed in all accidents, and 1,983 were injured; in 1907 the total number of killed was 105, and of injured 1,104. A system of tests was established three years ago for insuring the watchfulness of employes relative to the signal system. Twice a year a corps of instructors passes over all the Union Pacific roads, drilling new and old employes in the details of their respective duties. To this careful supervision and the improved appliances is due the decrease in the number of accidents.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." Sold by druggists and grocers.



PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE WORK, LOOKING FROM SIXTH TO SEVENTH AVENUE, ON THIRTY-THIRD STREET.



ERECTING THE STEEL FRAME OF THE VAST NEW STRUCTURE ON TWO SIDES OF THE GREAT EXCAVATION.

CONSTRUCTING ONE OF THE GREATEST RAILROAD TERMINALS IN THE WORLD.

LATEST PICTURES OF THE GREAT EXCAVATION FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S NEW FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND, AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NEW BUILDING.—Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

Theatrical Entertainments, Present and To Come

ATTRactions OF THE NEW YORK STAGE, WITH THE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES WHO ARE MAKING THEM POPULAR.



CHRISTIE MAC DONALD IN THE TITLE ROLE OF "MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND," AT THE CRITERION THEATRE.—*Matzene.*



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

19. JOSEPH BRENNAN ("BIG JIM"), MABEL TALIAFERRO ("POLLY"), AND JOHN FINDLAY ("UNCLE TOBY") IN "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS." Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



THEODOR CHALIAPINE, MR. CONRIED'S RUSSIAN BASSO, WHO GIVES AN ENTIRELY NEW RENDERING OF "MEFISTOFELE."



THE MINISTER (MALCOLM WILLIAMS) VISITS "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS" (MABEL TALIAFERRO) AFTER HER ACCIDENT—AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE.—*Byron.*



SEE-SAW SONG WHICH HAS SCORED A HIT IN THE MERRY MUSICAL SHOW, "A KNIGHT FOR A DAY," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.—*George R. Lawrence Co.*



SALLIE FISHER ("MURIEL OLIVER"), IN "A KNIGHT FOR A DAY." *Hall*



LULU GLASER, WHO HAS JOINED THE WEBER'S THEATRE COMPANY IN BURLESQUE.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



SOPHIE BRANDT, WHO WILL PLAY "FRANZI" IN "A WALTZ DREAM," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE, JANUARY 27TH.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



MAXINE ELLIOTT, IN H. V. ESMOND'S COMEDY, "UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.



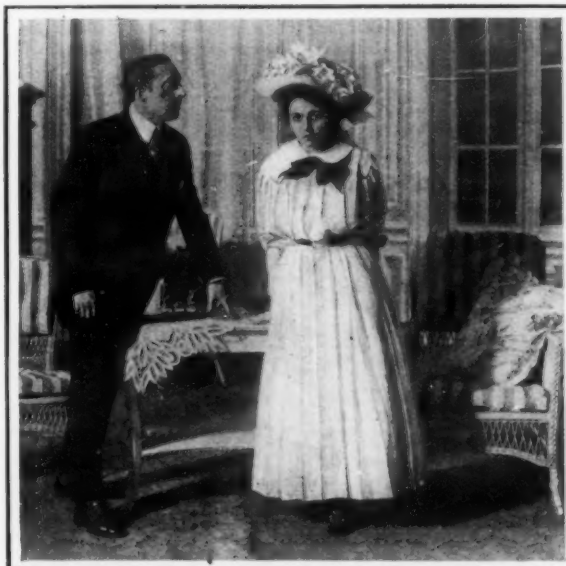
MARGARET DALE, LEADING LADY OF "FATHER AND THE BOYS," SOON TO BE SEEN IN NEW YORK.



OLIVE OLIVER ("PRINCESSE DE CASTAGNARY") AND MISS DARRAGH ("MURIEL GLAYDE," THE ERRING WIFE), IN "JOHN GLAYDE'S DONOR," AT DALY'S THEATRE.—*White.*



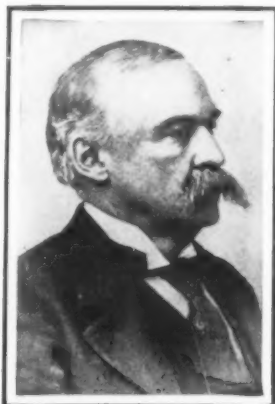
JOSIE BARROWS, TOE-DANCER, IN "THE BAD BOY AND HIS TEDDY BEARS," AT THE LINCOLN SQUARE THEATRE.—*Hall.*



BURKE CLARKE ("LIEUTENANT DODD") AND JOSEPHINE VICTOR ("JOY") IN THE FOURTH ACT OF "THE SECRET ORCHARD," AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.



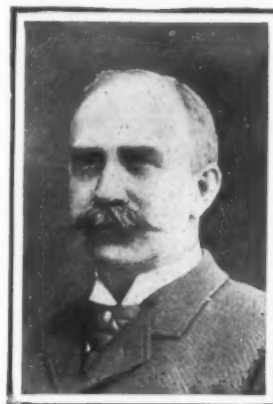
JOHN A. JOHNSON,
Governor of Minnesota, who advocates tariff reduction.—*Ribbe.*



JUDGE GEORGE GRAY,
Of Delaware, a distinguished Federal jurist.—*Guttenst.*



WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
Twice defeated in the presidential race.—*Parker.*



JUDSON HARMON,
Of Ohio, former Attorney-General of the United States.—*Hoodland.*



JOSEPH W. FOLK,
Whose work for reform in St. Louis made him Governor of Missouri.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS, EACH OF WHOM WOULD LIKE TO BE HIS PARTY'S NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Third Duma at Work.

HE WOULD be a rash prophet who should venture to predict the course of legislation in Russia's third Duma. With the chaotic political conditions which prevail in that unhappy empire, the vacillation of the Czar, and the powerful influence of the bureaucrats and reactionaries, it would hardly be surprising if there should be no legislation at all, but only another dissolution of the assembly.

This view, however, is opposed by observers who believe that the Czar at last realizes that the succession of his son to the throne and the preservation of the present dynasty depend upon his keeping faith with his people and redeeming his promise of October 30th, 1905, to give them representative government under a constitution. It has been said of Nicholas II., and at least one of his predecessors, that they were powerless to accomplish the reforms they contemplated, because they were surrounded and controlled by a powerful oligarchy of nobles and priests, who saw to it that there should be no real understanding between the sovereign and his people. That excuse can no longer be offered for Nicholas II. Thanks to his initiative in proclaiming the first Duma, the elected representatives of his subjects have had opportunity to lay before him their grievances, and no apologist can now say, "The Little Father doesn't know."

It has been generally charged that the third Duma has been packed by the autocracy. It is certain that the radical element has been greatly reduced and the so-called reactionary forces correspondingly augmented as the result of the last elections. There are more "intellectuals" and large land-owners in the present Duma, and far fewer peasants and "illiterates" than in the first two. To this extent its deliberations promise more intelligent action than those of its predecessors. The most numerous of the parties is the absolutist, or monarchist, which includes 195 members—nearly half the deputies. The social revolutionists and other radicals number twenty-eight. These two apparently irreconcilable groups together count a bare majority. In declared opposition to both are the Octobrists (so called from their demand for the constitutional rights guaranteed by the Czar's manifesto) and the constitutional democrats. These are the moderates, from whom alone can remedial legislation be expected; and if these two parties work harmoniously together it will scarcely be possible for the reactionaries and radicals to stand against them—unless the Czar on the one hand or the terrorists on the other intervene. The main point of difference in their platforms is that the constitutional democrats advocate, in addition to the Octobrist demands, a ministry responsible only to Parliament and the confirmation by that body of the principal government officials. Their chief achievement thus far has been the forcing of the Octobrists to join them in adopting a reply to the speech from the throne which denies the Czar's right to the title of "autocrat." To be sure, the Octobrists, through their spokesman, the president of the

Duma—Premier Stolypin, by the way, also belongs to the Octobrist party—have explained to the Czar that they reject only such an interpretation of the word as would imply the right of the sovereign to annul his October manifesto; but the Czar's acceptance of even this limitation of his power, if it is sincere, must be counted a great gain. For the rest, in regard to the programme of reforms outlined in the address to the Czar, the world, like the sovereign, can only say: "I am ready to believe the expressed sentiments. I await productive work."

The Cent Conquers Western Prejudice.

WHETHER the currency stringency is responsible for it or not, it is certain that the long-existing prejudice of the West against the use of the cent is being broken down. In Oregon and Washington merchants are yielding to the demands of their patrons, many of them people of Eastern birth who have settled in the Northwest, to introduce the copper coin in business transactions. Formerly no coin smaller than the five-cent piece was in circulation, and in cases where purchases came to sums which were not multiples of five it was the custom to make transactions in "even money." The principal objection to the reform in this method is that it means additional work for accountants and an entire change in cash registers. Nevertheless, many of these, and a larger number of slot-machines, have been changed so as to receive cents. Department stores use gum- and weighing-machines with penny slots in order to stimulate their use and give them a supply with which to do business.

Silk Hats for African Dandies.

PEOPLE who wonder what becomes of old silk hats will be surprised to know that, in England at least, many of them are shipped to Africa. When silk hats get out of style the dealers also have resort to the African trade, which does not mind minor variations in shape. The negro dandy is thus enabled to appear in Bond Street headgear at perhaps a tenth of the expense to which the Londoner is put, if he wishes to be in the fashion.

Literature of the Day.

IN these times of financial perplexity the appearance of Thomas Gibson's book, "The Cycles of Speculation," is opportune. Mr. Gibson is a well-known authority on financial and speculative matters. This is a supplement to his former well-known work, "The Pitfalls of Speculation." The volume is characterized by thoughtful reasoning and practical suggestions. It is of value to both investors and speculators. Published by the Moody Corporation, 35 Nassau Street, New York. Price, \$1.50 net.

"The Principles of Practical Publicity" is a treatise on the art of advertising, by Truman A. de Weese, director of publicity for the Natural Food Company of Niagara Falls, New York, producers of the well-known

article of diet, shredded wheat. The book is written by a man of wide experience in writing copy, originating designs, and planning advertising campaigns, who has expended \$250,000 a year in advertising the products of the largest cereal food manufacturing concern in the world. The volume is one of value both to advertisers and to those who have advertising to sell. Published by the Matthews-Northrup Company, Buffalo.

All persons aspiring to be writers, and even those who have already qualified as such, will be benefited by perusing Robert Luce's little book, "Writing for the Press," the fifth edition of which was lately put on the market. This work grew out of the writer's long personal experience, and is full of exact information and reliable suggestions. Published by the Press Clipping Bureau, Boston, Mass. Price, cloth, 60 cents; paper, 30 cents.

A book of the "new thought" kind, which will prove helpful to many persons, is Bruce MacLelland's "Prosperity through Thought Force." It is an inspiring work, and is worth a reading, even by those who may not subscribe entirely to its philosophy. Published by Elizabeth Towne, Holyoke, Mass.

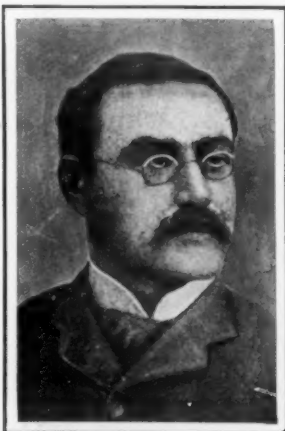
One of the most interesting books of recent issue is the "Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin," edited by Rollo Ogden, editor of the New York *Evening Post*, and published by the Macmillan Company, of New York. Mr. Godkin was a man of ability, brilliancy, and force of character, and among the journalists of his time he held a foremost position, making the *Evening Post*, of which he was for many years the leading writer, a strong and widely influential journal. Mr. Godkin's career had in it much that makes the story of it fascinating. He came into contact with many eminent persons, and was concerned in various public-spirited movements. His letters are readable and sparkling. Mr. Ogden has performed his work as biographer with good judgment and success. Every newspaper man especially should have a copy of this work. Two volumes. Price, \$4.

Lovers of art will find in Charles H. Coffin's "How to Study Pictures" a book that will be helpful and convincing. It gives a series of comparisons of paintings and painters from Cimabue to Monet, with historical and biographical summaries, and appreciations of painters' motives and methods. New York, Century Company. Price, \$2.

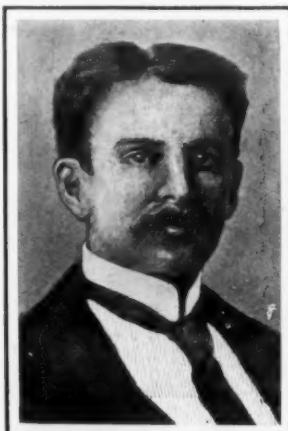
Books Received.

From the Broadway Publishing Company, New York:

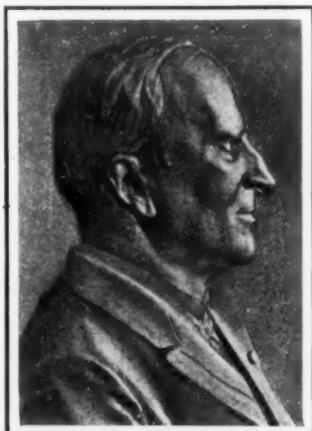
"The Two Families." A novel. By Irene Gwendolin Zizick and Mrs. Annie Barbara Zizick. \$1.50.
"Angelward." A novel. By Grant Gordon. \$1.50.
"The Web of Destiny." A story. By A. L. Bliben.
"The Story of the Covenant and the Mystery of the Jew." By J. L. Woodbridge, a Presbyterian elder. \$1.
"The Stricken City." Poems. By Salmon Maclean. 50 cents.
"Lydia." A poetic drama. By Belden Oertel Taylor Graves. \$1.
"Pocahontas." A poem. By Virginia Carter Castleman.
"The Note of Discord." A novel. By Marion Curtis. \$1.50.
"The Teachings of Thomas Henry Huxley." By Irving Wilson Voorhees. \$1.



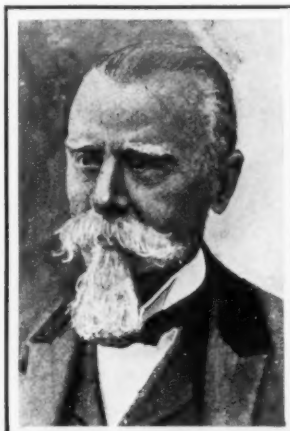
RUDYARD KIPLING,
Who received the prize for literature.



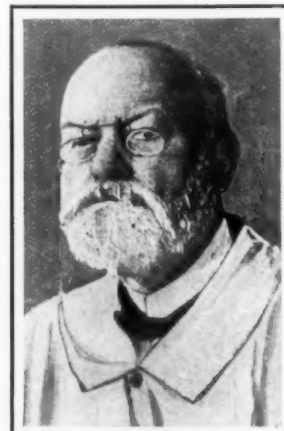
PROFESSOR A. A. MICHELSON,
Of Chicago, awarded the prize for physics.



L. RENAULT,
Of France, who divided the peace prize with E. T. Moneta.



E. T. MONETA,
Of Italy, co-winner of the peace prize with L. Renault.



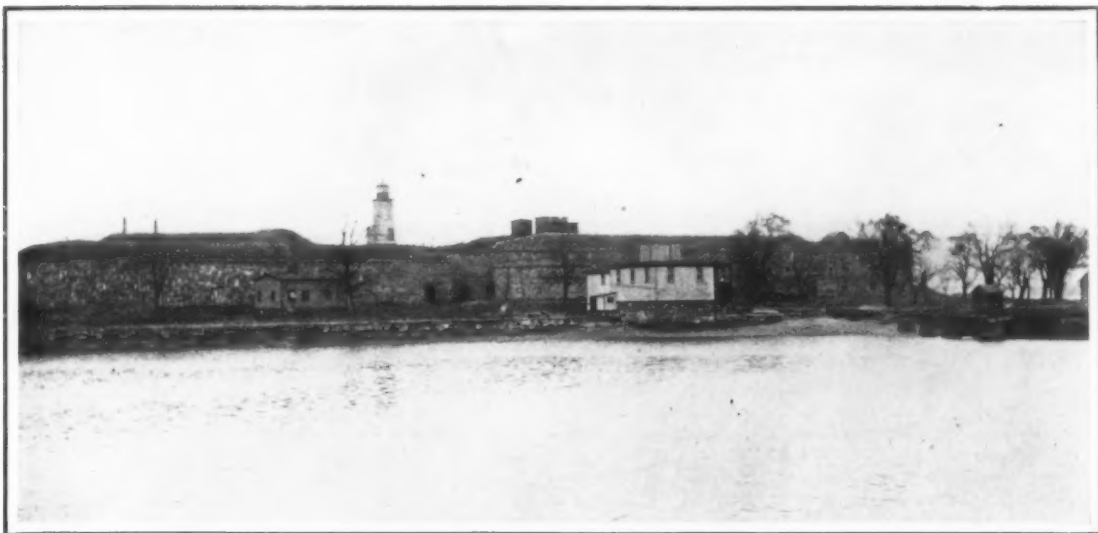
DR. CHARLES LAVERAN,
Of Paris, who secured the prize for medicine.

WINNERS OF NOBEL PRIZES (\$38,000 EACH) FOR THE YEAR 1907.

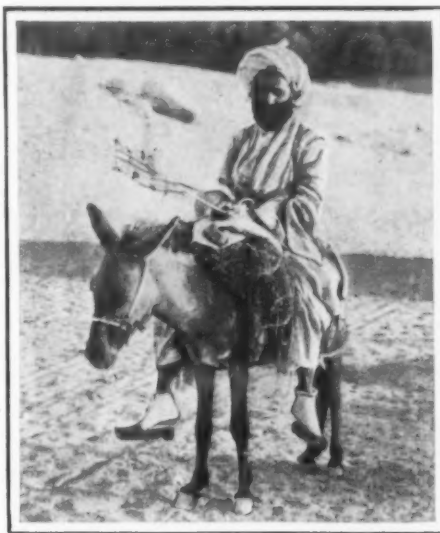
Amateur Photo Prize Contest

CHINA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, RHODE ISLAND THE SECOND, AND PERSIA THE THIRD.

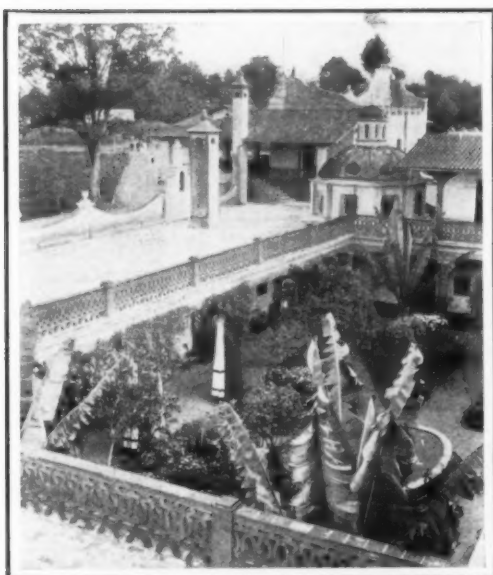
See photo prize announcement on page 42.



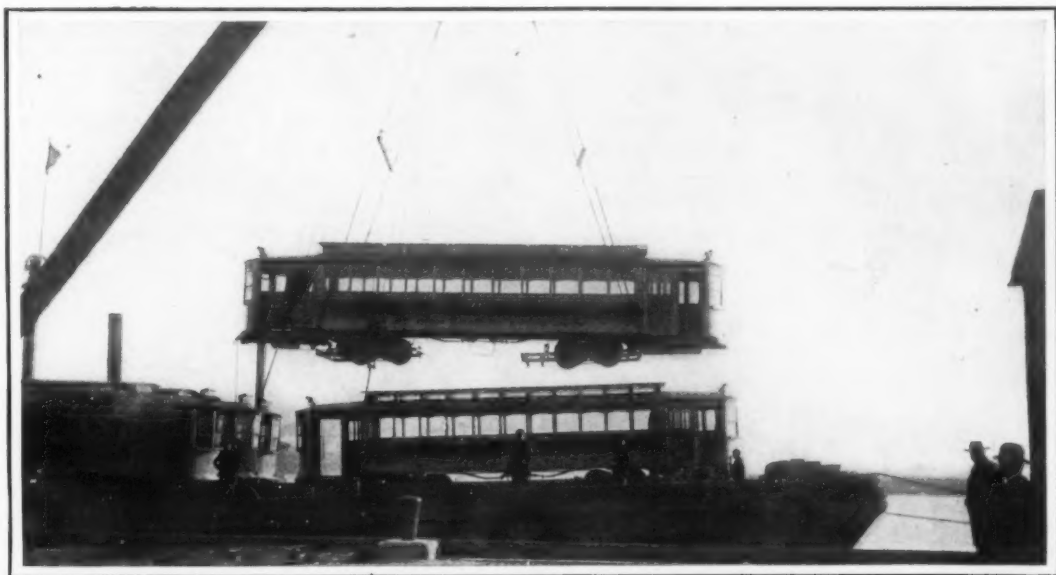
PICTURESQUE FORT SCHUYLER—ONE OF NEW YORK'S DEFENSES AT THE ENTRANCE TO LONG ISLAND SOUND.
Henry Vinton, Connecticut.



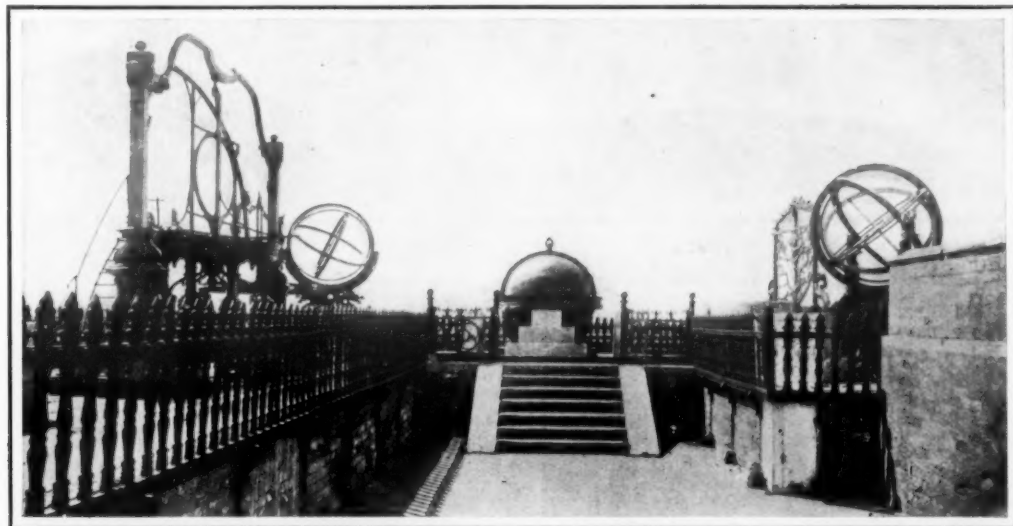
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) PIOUS PERSIAN SETTING OUT ON A PILGRIMAGE.—*Antoin Sevruguin, Persia.*



PRETTIEST PATIO IN MEXICO—LOCATED IN A MEXICO CITY SUBURB.—*Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.*



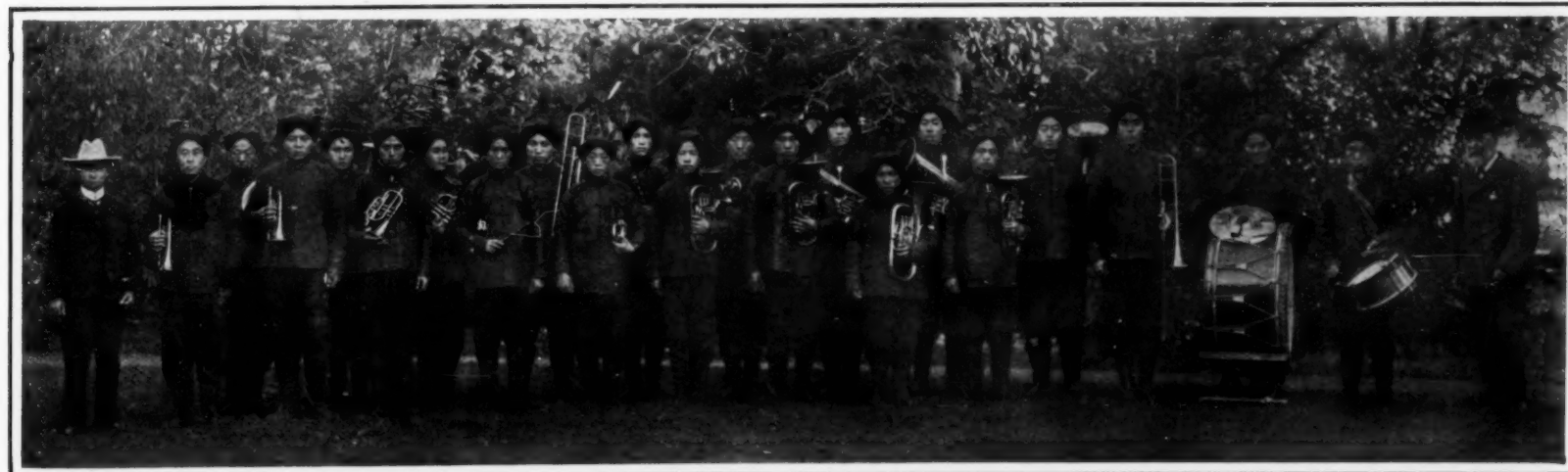
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) UNLOADING "PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER" CARS FROM A LIGHTER AT NEW YORK—ONE OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN STREET-CARS WEIGHING 36,000 POUNDS SUSPENDED IN THE AIR.—*Adrian Smith, Rhode Island.*



OUTDOOR OBSERVATORY IN CHINA—ANTIQUA ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS ERECTED ON THE WALL OF PEKING.
J. M. W. Farnam, China.



STEEPLE-JACKS GILDING THE CROSS ON ST. MARK'S CHURCH STEEPLE, SHAKOPEE, MINN., 200 FEET HIGH.—*Joseph Witt, Minnesota.*



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) MOST NOTED BAND IN CHINA—MAINTAINED FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS BY SIR ROBERT HART, FORMERLY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CHINESE CUSTOMS—SIR ROBERT HART AT EXTREME RIGHT.—*John McGregor Gibb, Jr., China.*

What the Doctors Are Talking About

FOLLOWING the reports from various parts of the world of cures of mental disease and obsession by surgical operations, comes the announcement that Dr. N. M. Owensby, physician-in-chief of the Bayview Insane Asylum, of Baltimore, has discovered a cure for dementia præcox, which is one of the most pitiable forms of insanity, rendering the victim a creature little better than a beast, and frequently suggesting in its effects the old superstition of demoniacal possession. Dr. Owensby in his investigations decided that the disease was due to an oversecretion in the thyroid gland, due to diseased blood-vessels. He therefore conceived the idea of cutting away the diseased portion of the gland and giving an opportunity for new blood-vessels to form. He performed this operation upon the worst case in the asylum, with the effect that within twenty-four hours the man was in full possession of his faculties. The patient was kept under observation at the asylum for two months, and not the slightest indications were noted of a return of the symptoms of insanity. He was discharged from the asylum in October, and he is now doing intelligent work. Four other cases were operated upon, three of them successfully. The fourth operation, while it did not restore the man to sanity, greatly improved his mental and physical condition.

FLIES are worse than mosquitoes as disseminators of disease, according to the expert investigators of the New York Merchants' Association, who have been making a study of the insects which infest the water-front of that city. Dr. Daniel Jackson says that flies are responsible for 5,000 of the 7,000 deaths which occur annually from typhoid and other intestinal diseases. The investigators gathered 110,925 flies during the summer of 1907, and subjected them to bacteriological examination. One fly was found to be carrying in his mouth and on his legs more than 100,000 bacteria. The activity of the house-fly is in proportion to the height of the temperature, and the time at which flies are most active and numerous corresponds exactly with the time of the activity of typhoid fever and the other intestinal diseases. The committee, of which Edward Hatch, Jr., J. P. Morgan, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, and Colonel John Y. Culyer are the other members, has presented its report to Governor Hughes. It asks for the abatement of the nuisance of sewage pollution, which is making the waters of New York harbor a breeding-place for this deadly agency of disease.

RAILWAY disasters, according to Dr. Forbes Winslow, an eminent British alienist, are frequently due to sudden mental collapse on the part of engineers. "I believe," he says, "that the number of cases of mental collapse among American railway

employés can be shown to be wholly abnormal. In England, out of 40,000 registered railway enginemen, the ratio of those admitted to lunatic asylums was 12.7 out of 10,000. This percentage is very high. It stands seventh on the list of seventy-four different trades. The extent of the controlling mind of man is limited. It cannot go beyond a certain pitch. The rate of mental conduction is not much quicker than the speed of a fast locomotive."

THE SURGEONS of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital are experimenting with the "leucodescent light" discovered by Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, the eminent cancer specialist. The original purpose of the experiments was to see if it would relieve cancerous conditions, but the surgeons say that it relieves pains of almost all sorts, including those of acute indigestion. Alopecia, a common disease of the scalp which results in baldness, has been treated successfully by the use of this light. The physicians are somewhat in doubt as to the cause of its healing properties, not being sure whether the light or the heat produces the remarkable chemical changes.

THE international sanitary congress which recently met in the city of Mexico has rendered a great service to humanity by officially changing the name of malaria to "mosquito fever." Inasmuch as it is definitely settled that the disease cannot be propagated without the agency of these insects, it is proper that the name of the disease should be applied in such a manner as to be a warning to everybody to avoid exposure to the cause. It might be well for the doctors to carry the application of this principle into other fields of disease, so that people generally might be warned to avoid habits of life which inevitably bring death in their train.

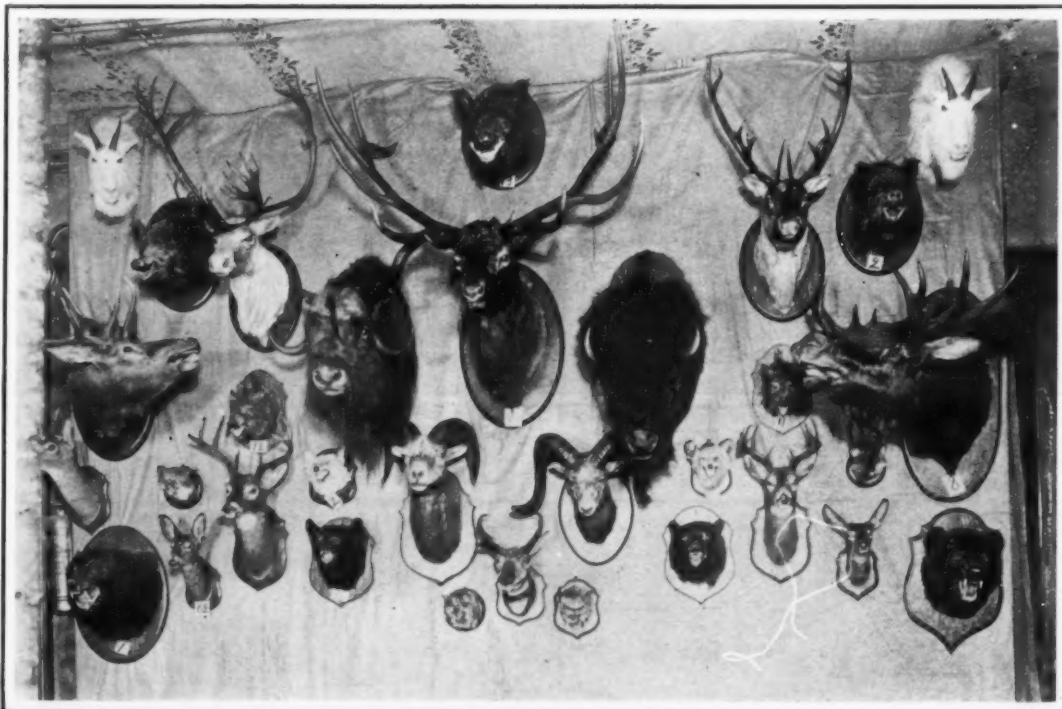
DR. HENRY S. ATKINS, superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, has been trying the experiment of allowing the women patients who are suffering from milder forms of mental disease to make shopping trips to the department stores during the period preceding the Christmas holidays. His purpose was to give them mental recreation, and he believes that the experiment was extremely beneficial to them. They were, of course, attended by attachés of the institution, but wore no uniforms or other distinguishing marks, and the saleswomen and other shoppers noted nothing abnormal in their demeanor.

PITTSBURGH has suffered a continuous typhoid-fever epidemic for the last thirty-four years, according to Dr. J. F. Edwards, superintendent of the bureau of health of that city. In the course of that period 50,200 people have had the disease, and 7,675 have died from it. Last year 5,729 persons, or one in every sixty-six of the population of the city, had typhoid fever, and 508 of them died. It is expected that the completion of the Pittsburgh filtration plant will be followed by a great decrease in the number of cases, since the polluted water has been the chief source of the infection.

PERHAPS the most beneficial result of the discovery of radium has been the certain cure of lupus, or rodent ulcer, a terrible disease which chiefly attacks the face. Sir William Ramsey, the distinguished British scientist, says that exposure for a few minutes at intervals to rays emitted from radium bromide is a specific for the disease, and that the treatment of other forms of cancer by radium has yielded very satisfactory results.

IT IS believed by Dr. V. A. Moore, of the New York State Veterinary College of Cornell University, that 440,000 of the 1,800,000 milch cows in New York State are infected with tuberculosis. This means that the people who consume the milk and beef obtained from these cows are in danger of tuberculosis. He believes that an appropriation of \$8,000,000 would be required to test and slaughter the dangerous animals. At present there is only \$10,000 a year appropriated for the extirpation of anthrax, glanders, and tuberculosis.

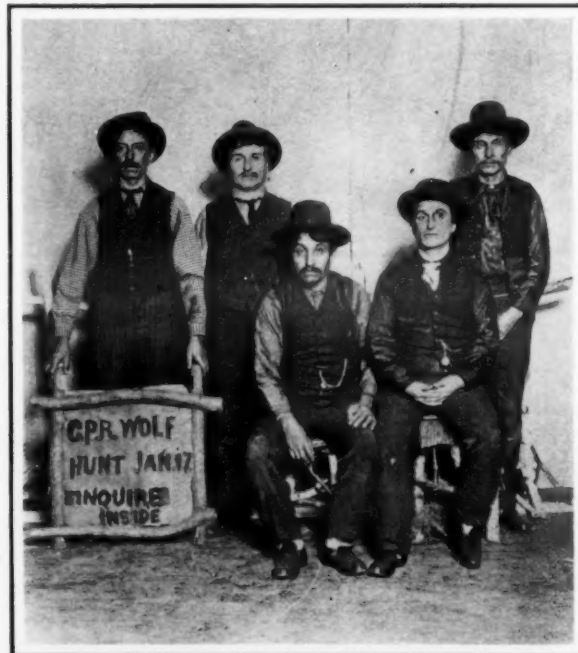
IT IS somewhat reassuring to learn that, in spite of the pollution of the waters adjacent to New York, the oysters which are grown there are not largely the cause of typhoid fever. Dr. Park, of the board of health's bacteriological laboratory, says that only one-tenth of one per cent. of typhoid-fever cases may be traced to contaminated shell-fish—a much smaller percentage than has hitherto been suspected.



TROPHIES OF THE CHASE OF MANY KINDS AND FROM MANY PARTS OF THE LAND.



AN ATTRACTIVE NOOK—HUNTER'S CABIN AND CAMPING AND HUNTING OUTFIT.



A GROUP OF GUIDES AND WOLF HUNTERS FROM CANADA.

A SPORTSMEN'S SHOW THAT DELIGHTED NEW YORK.

FEATURES OF THE PICTURESQUE EXHIBITION OF WILDERNESS SCENES AND SPORTING APPLIANCES, HELD AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FOREST, FISH, AND GAME SOCIETY.

The Curious Lost Property Room in New York

By William P. S. Earle



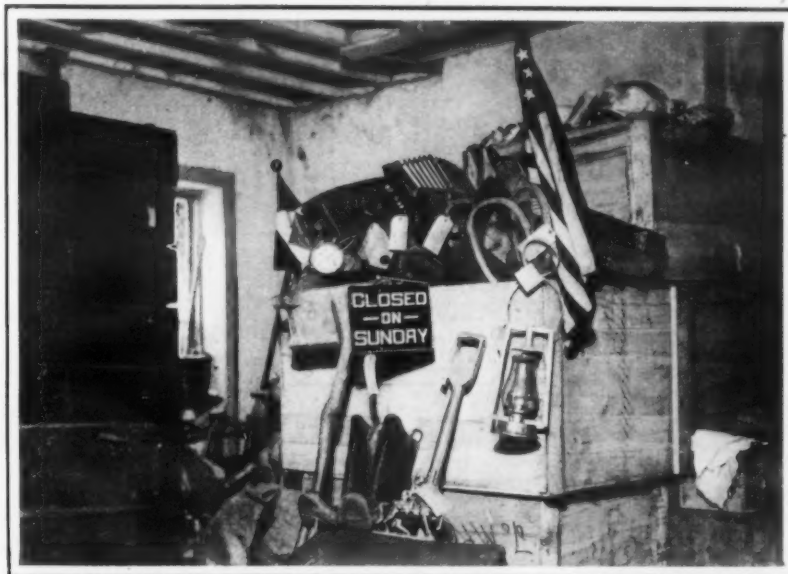
ONE OF MANY SECTIONS DEVOTED TO THE VAST NUMBER OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES LOST AND UNCALLED FOR.



STRANGE COLLECTION OF STRAY ARTICLES, INCLUDING WINES, GLOVES, CIGARS, SIGNS, SKATES, CAGES, NURSING BOTTLES, ETC.



LOOKING FOR A LOST UMBRELLA AMONG THOUSANDS CLOSELY PACKED TOGETHER.



BOXES OF UNCLAIMED LOST GOODS READY TO BE SENT TO THE AUCTIONEER AFTER THE LAPSE OF SIX MONTHS.

Photographs by William P. S. Earle.

IN A DINGY, low-storied, ramshackle building on the southeast corner of Morris and Greenwich streets, New York, right under the very shadow of the rumbling Sixth Avenue "L," is a little place which is popularly known as the "Lost Property Room." To many persons who have lost prized possessions on one of the car lines controlled by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, it is a familiar place. Once a person has visited this mysterious labyrinth and seen the thousand and one articles piled ceiling high in every direction, he rarely forgets it. A big department store could hardly contain a greater assortment and diversity of articles than is found in the lost-property room—the receiving point for four elevated roads and two branches of the subway.

Imagine two huge rooms, partitioned off into a score or more sections, and packed, jammed, and crammed to the very doors with every conceivable object under the sun, from a parrot in a wire cage to a phonograph, and you will get some sort of idea as to how the place looks. To the casual observer it seems impossible to find any desired article without a long search, but it is really all simple enough.

The articles, as they are received by J. Charlton, the lost-property clerk, are carefully recorded in a big journal, after which they are properly tagged and classified and put into their respective nooks. Thus we find a number of the larger sections devoted only to articles which come under one of the following heads: Books, umbrellas, gloves, pocket-books, grips and satchels, underwear, jewelry, keys, flowers, candy, hardware, musical instruments, furs, wines and liquors, smokers' articles, stationery, athletic supplies, crockery, toys, outer garments, cameras, and eye-glasses. These articles are always found in such large numbers and of such varied size that they require special classification at times, and many of the smaller things are sent to the "Odds and Ends" department. Pipes, rosary-beads, prayer-books, watch charms, knives, chatelaines, fraternity and Masonic emblems, sheet music, diaries, account books, revolvers, ladies' purses, etc., make up this odd assortment.

In this same compartment are to be found articles such as books, packages, pocket-books, jewelry, etc., which bear some marks of identification that enable the authorities to notify the loser. In that case the lost-property clerk sends out a printed postal to the proper parties. The card bears a number similar to that which is on the identification tag attached to the

article in question, and if the person presenting it can give a satisfactory description of his lost property—a description which tallies with the data recorded in the big book—the clerk turns it over to its owner.

If a person applies for a lost article which, for any reason, has not yet been turned over to the lost-property clerk, he is requested to fill out a special blank, giving all available information bearing on the case. Then, if any article bearing that description is received at the office, the applicant is notified, and, if it is his, it is turned over to him. The only requirements are that he sign his name and address in the big journal containing the records; and this acts as a receipt. In case the property he is claiming is of considerable value, he must show by written proof that he is the bona fide claimant.

This journal contains entries of about everything one could possibly imagine. All unclaimed goods are held at the Morris Street offices for six months, after which time they are boxed and crated and sent off to the auctioneer's. Each day there are about five hundred applicants for lost property, though only about one hundred articles are turned in at the office. After failing to find one's lost articles at the property-room, the only course left open for one is to advertise for them in the daily papers.

One would think that an unscrupulous person could very easily walk into the office, look around for some object worthy of his attention, and then, selecting a gold-headed umbrella, leisurely proceed to carry it away with him; but, were any one to attempt that procedure, it is "dollars to doughnuts" he would go out the door ten times quicker than he came in.

"A dishonest man has everything to lose and nothing to gain when he comes before us," said Mr. Charlton, in discussing a hypothetical case—that of John Jones, who tries to secure a better umbrella than the one he really lost; "for, you see, his word is all we have to go by when determining whether a certain article belongs to him or not, and one false statement will queer his little game. If his story holds water, all well and good; but if it doesn't, and he is hopelessly vague about important points, there's not the slightest chance of his getting anything from us."

"Take the case of John Jones, now," he continued, going over to where a varied assortment of umbrellas—two thousand or more—were piled high on the counters or tied up in bundles and packed away underneath. "Of course he doesn't know that we are ly-

ing in wait for just such a man as he is, so he says: 'I've lost an umbrella; it had a crooked handle of silver. Have you found such a one?'

"We will see," we reply, non-committal, for we have thousands answering to that general description. 'First tell us when and where you lost it.'

"Oh, on Saturday, in the subway."

"On what branch of the subway?" we ask.

"On a Broadway express, at lunch time."

"And were you going up or down, sir?"

"Up."

"These questions seem trivial enough, but they are very essential, for each acts as a safeguard against possible fraud and deception. Now, if John Jones is honest, and we take him over to a pile of umbrellas found two weeks before the time he claims he lost his, he will naturally shake his head and say, 'It is not there.' But if he is dishonest and thinks he sees a way of getting a better and more valuable umbrella in place of the cheap and worn-out one he lost, he will exclaim, 'Oh, yes; this is mine!' or words to that effect, and then be very much surprised and indignant to find that he is not allowed to take it away with him. If he but knew it, he would find on each tag a secret mark of identification, which would belie his story, even if the other scheme did not; so you see it is practically impossible for any one, however clever, to 'beat the system.'"

Sometimes it happens that bills, instead of tickets, are dropped into the ticket-box by absent-minded individuals, who are in a desperate hurry to catch a waiting train, and in such cases the lost property clerk is appealed to. Mr. Charlton says that frequently excited ladies come to him with sad tales of having had a diamond ring, or some such valuable piece of jewelry, slip off their fingers when dropping their tickets in the box. Such cases, however, do not come under his jurisdiction, so they are referred to the ticket bureau, a separate department, at No. 32 Park Place, where all such matters are attended to promptly. The lost-property room for articles left on any of the New York trolley lines is located at No. 820 Eighth Avenue. Similar offices are maintained at No. 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, in the interests of the various lines owned and operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

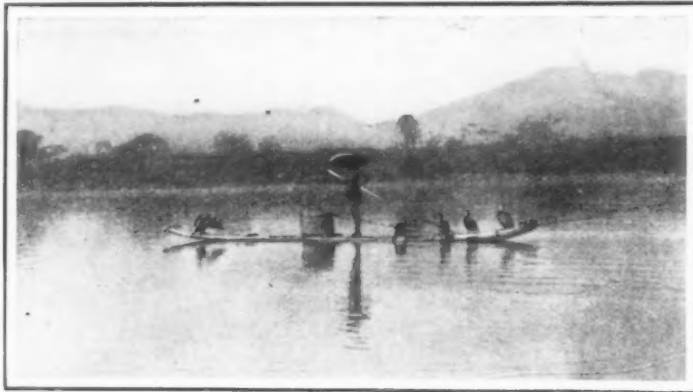
Wm P. S. Earle

In the Oldest and Quaintest Empire of the Orient

TYPICAL SCENES IN ANCIENT CHINA, WHERE THE PICTURESQUENESS OF THE REMOTE PAST STILL SURVIVES.



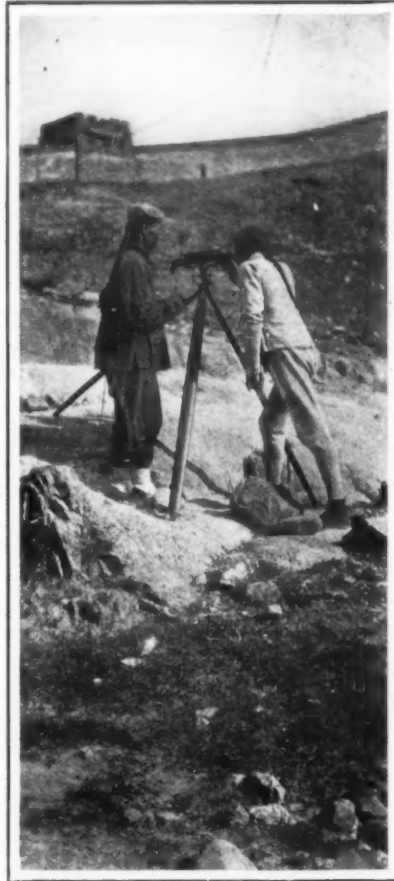
SHOOTING THE DANGEROUS RAPIDS OF THE SIANG RIVER, IN HUNAN PROVINCE.
Nan Peacock.



CHINAMAN FISHING WITH CORMORANTS—THE BIRDS DIVE INTO THE WATER AND BRING UP THE FISH IN THEIR BILLS.—*Nan Peacock.*



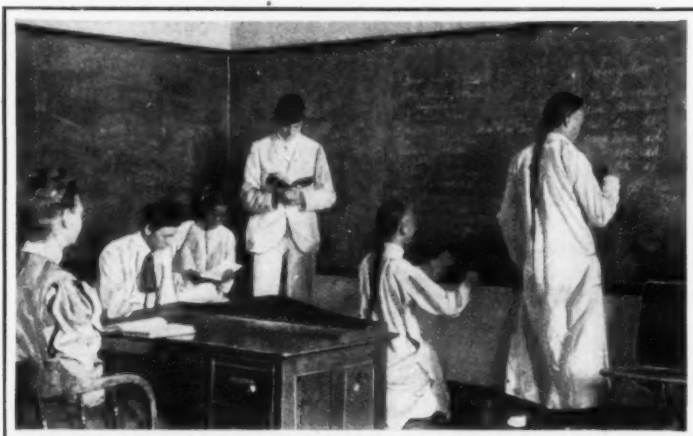
PECULIAR BRIDGE ON THE NORTH RIVER, KWANG-TUNG PROVINCE—THE SPANS ARE MADE OF SOLID LENGTHS OF GRANITE.
Nan Peacock.



SURVEYING BY THE GREAT WALL FOR THE NEW PEKING-KALGAN RAILWAY, THE FIRST BUILT BY CHINESE ENGINEERS.—*H. S. Elliott.*



FAST MAIL OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL POST.
H. S. Elliott.



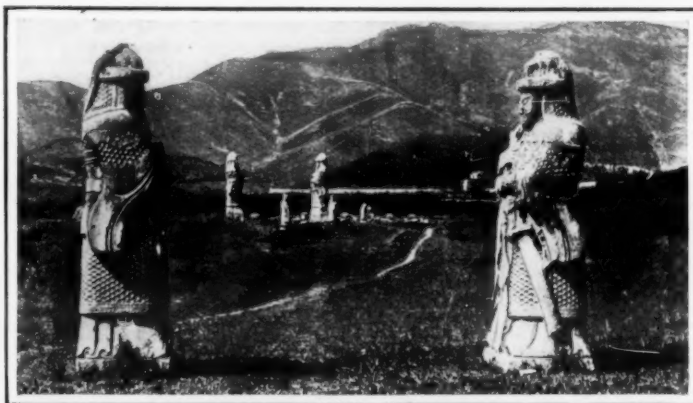
LATIN CLASS IN A MODERN COLLEGE IN CHINA—PUPILS WRITING ON A BLACKBOARD.—*H. S. Elliott.*



TELEGRAPH POLE OF THE IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM PLANTED ON THE GREAT WALL.
H. S. Elliott.



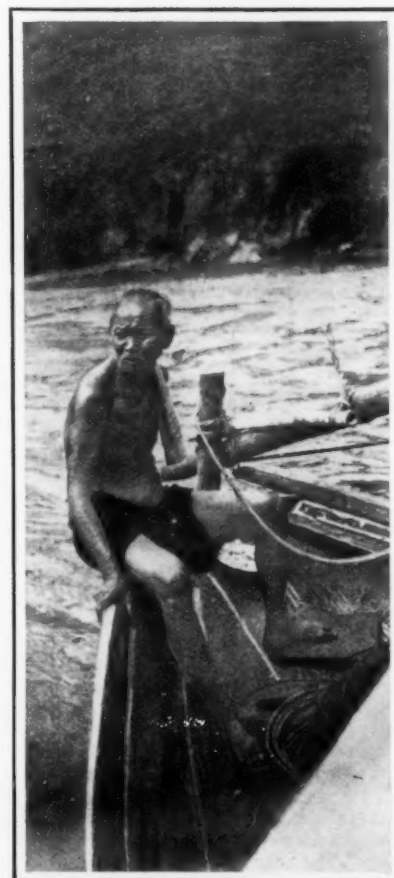
A NEW USE FOR THE QUEUE—CHINESE PUPIL DRAWING A CIRCLE WITH HIS PIG-TAIL FOR A RADIUS.—*H. S. Elliott.*



CURIOUS STATUES AT THE APPROACH TO THE MING TOMBS NEAR NANKING.
J. W. W. Farham.



CHINESE GUARD-BOAT ON THE CANTON RIVER, WHICH PROTECTS THE RIVER-BOATS FROM PIRATES.
Nan Peacock.



A SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD BOATMAN, ONE OF COUNTLESS THOUSANDS WHO ARE BORN, LIVE, AND DIE ON THE WATER.—*Nan Peacock.*

The Y. M. C. A.'s Fine Work in Behalf of Naval Sailors

WELL-EQUIPPED BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES, WHERE THE BLUEJACKETS FIND SAFE HOMES AMID GOOD INFLUENCES WHEN ASHORE, AND Y. M. C. A. SERVICES ON A BATTLE-SHIP.—See Page 38.



NIGHT SCENE IN THE OFFICE OF THE NAVAL Y. M. C. A., AT VALLEJO, CAL.—ENTRANCE TO READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY AT RIGHT.—Halvorsen.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING ON THE GOVERNMENT RESERVATION AT NORFOLK, VA.



ARMY AND NAVY Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT ILOILO, P. I.



PLEASANT READING-ROOM IN THE BROOKLYN NAVAL Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.



WRITING-ROOM IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT NEWPORT, R. I.—Rugen.



QUAINT BUILDING OF THE NAVAL Y. M. C. A. AT CAVITE, P. I.



HANDSOME \$500,000 BUILDING OF THE NAVAL Y. M. C. A. IN BROOKLYN, DONATED BY HELEN GOULD.



RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD ON THE BATTLE-SHIP "VIRGINIA" BY THE NAVAL Y. M. C. A.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller and others.

Unique Methods of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

WHEN President Roosevelt, in speaking of the work of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., said, "What I like about your work is, that you mix religion with common sense," he struck the keynote of the methods used by this association in making better men of our soldiers and sailors, as well as protecting them from the crooks who seek out and prey upon the enlisted man for his earnings. These soldiers and sailors are made to feel that when they join the association they are not expected to assume a grave countenance, or to forego any proper pleasure and amusement. In that way, an appeal is made to that side of their better nature which, if not satisfied by innocent recreation, drifts in the opposite direction and seeks the baneful influence of the saloons and other disreputable places which are always conveniently near to navy yards and army posts. The most effective counteracting force is the attractive and cheerful home of the Y. M. C. A., where well-lighted rooms delight the eye, and where amusements which divert the mind from grosser pleasures and cultivate a taste for better things are found.

The army and navy branch of the Y. M. C. A. was organized at Key West during the Spanish-American war. An old warehouse was rented, and headquarters opened there on September 1st, 1898. President McKinley and the Navy Department expressed their appreciation of the movement at that time. To-day that same appreciation of the work is shown by the remark of Admiral George Dewey, who is one of the present advisory board of the association: "Nothing has done more good for the enlisted force of the navy than has the work of the Y. M. C. A."; and Rear-Admiral Coghlan said, "The work of the Y. M. C. A. is without price to the navy." From that small beginning in Florida the association has grown to such an extent that branches have been established throughout the country, and even in the outlying districts of the Philippine Islands, headquarters having been opened at Olongapo and Cavité. Recently a branch was established at Chefoo, China, as from five to ten thousand sailors and marines visit that port every year. Porto Rico has not been neglected, and even in Alaska there is a Y. M. C. A. boat, which plies the Yukon River.

Shortly after the organization of the army and navy branch, Mr. William B. Millar, one of the national secretaries, was sent abroad to examine Miss Weston's work among the English sailors. He made a long report on the subject and suggested additional methods, with the result that to-day the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. is looked upon as one of the grandest and noblest institutions in the world. Miss Helen Gould has been the good angel of the association. The building in Brooklyn, erected at the cost of \$500,000, was one of her benefactions, as was the new building at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Mrs. Russell Sage's gift of \$250,000 will be used in doubling the capacity of the Brooklyn branch. John D. Rockefeller gave \$300,000 for the new building at Norfolk.

While the ultimate aim of the Y. M. C. A. is to bring the enlisted man into the Christian fold, its entire work does not consist in holding religious services. Although three special secretaries give their entire time to this branch of the work, the association's aim is to help men in a practical way by insuring to them home comforts during their shore leave. Lockers are provided, and the men may leave for safe keeping such articles as they do not care to take with them on a cruise. Naturally, the men will return there on their arrival in port before going anywhere else, and thus is presented an opportunity to bring to their attention the advantages of the association. Before the Y. M. C. A. took up this work the sailor usually had a locker at some saloon, where he was, of course, expected to spend his money. At that time the better,

and even the moderate-priced, hotels, restaurants, and places of amusement were not open to the enlisted man, but much of this prejudice against the uniform has passed away, and the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. has played no small part in accomplishing this. When a ship is in port it is not uncommon for the secretaries and their assistant workers to invite the seamen to dine with them at their homes. Mr. Otto Heissenbittel, the Norfolk secretary, is particularly fond of doing this, especially at Thanksgiving and Christmas, when he usually invites from four to six sailors to his home.

Taking care of the men's money is one of the practical features of the association's work. Often a blue-jacket may be paying for a home on the installment plan, or he may want a certain sum of money paid to a relative each month while he is away, or, as is often the case, he is afraid to carry large sums in his pockets, yet he wants the money to be within easy reach. Last year over \$500,000 was deposited with the association. Money left with the latter for any length of time is placed in bank, where interest is earned. Innumerable stories might be told of sailors who were saved from robbers only because they had taken the precaution of leaving their money with the association.

An amusing incident is related of a sailor who came in from a short cruise with fifty-five dollars in his pocket. After some persuasion he left fifty dollars with the secretary at the Y. M. C. A., and went out to enjoy himself. A few hours later he returned in a drunken condition, and demanded his money. In vain the secretary pleaded with him to leave it in safe keeping, but to no avail. Finally he gave the sailor two dollars, and the man went away with the idea that he had the entire fifty dollars. Early the next day he came in sober and repentant. "Just to think," he said, "I haven't a cent. I did want to send my mother ten dollars. Why did you let me have the money?" The secretary assured him that forty-eight dollars of his money had been saved, and that, owing to his condition, only two dollars had been given him. The man was delighted. "Well," he exclaimed, "now isn't that queer! I had just as good a time on that two dollars as I would have had with the whole fifty!"

It is well known that saloons in different cities have "runners," whose business it is to coax the sailor into their dens, and many of the cheaper lodging-houses are little better than dives. The Y. M. C. A. buildings are practical hotels. The big Y. M. C. A. building on Sands Street, Brooklyn, is conducted on the same plan as a first-class hostelry. There lodging may be obtained by enlisted men for thirty-five cents per day in rooms that are clean and comfortable. A restaurant is attached, where meals are served during certain hours for twenty-five cents. *A la carte* service may be had at any time. Eggs are a favorite dish with the sailor, and a short time ago a bluejacket just back from a cruise consumed twenty soft-boiled eggs at one meal. An especially fine turkey dinner is served on Christmas, and the room is decorated with holly and mistletoe. A soda-fountain has been placed in the lobby, where all sorts of soft drinks may be obtained. A billiard-room, where games may be played by the men for two cents per cue, is just back of the restaurant, and down stairs there are a bowling-alley, barber-shops, and a boot-black stand.

A writing-room with free writing materials is provided, for the association encourages the men to write home, and last year their reports showed that more than ninety-one thousand letters were written by enlisted men in the rooms of the different branches of the association. By this means boys who have been estranged from their parents have been induced to write to them, and many are the letters received by the Y. M. C. A. from these grateful parents. The Brooklyn

building also contains a reading-room with the usual supply of magazines and newspapers. The average sailor man of to-day keeps himself well informed, consequently this room is always more or less crowded. A large auditorium, which covers almost an entire floor, is used for entertainments, and it was in this room that Miss Helen Gould was recently presented with a loving-cup, the tribute of five thousand sailors. Entertainments are given in this room nearly every week. These are of the highest order, for the sailors are able critics, many of them being singers and musicians of no mean ability.

Several years ago the association asked permission to erect a tent on the government reservation at St. Helena (Norfolk training station), where song-services for the sailors might be held. This was granted, and later Captain A. C. Dillingham, known to many as the "Pacifier of Santo Domingo," who was then in command of the station, saw its excellent effect on the men, and at his request the Navy Department granted permission for a permanent structure. This building is always open to the men. The Enlisted Men's Building at the Jamestown exposition under the care of the association did excellent work in keeping the men away from questionable amusements.

The holding of song-service on shipboard when the ships are in port is another branch of the association's work, and the services held on the battle-ships which lie off the Portsmouth (Va.) navy yard are in charge of Mr. Edgar McNaughton. It was the writer's privilege to accompany this energetic young man and his two assistants to a service held one night not long ago on the battle-ship *Virginia*. A small folding organ and a number of hymn-books are always brought along for use in the service. We were taken to the ship by the *Virginia's* launch, and arrived just as the men were finishing their evening meal. As we stepped on board a hearty welcome was accorded us by the young officer on duty—one whom I had known as a midshipman, and who was an active member of the Midshipman's Y. M. C. A. at Annapolis. The swinging tables in the sailors' quarters were soon put up and the benches arranged. The organ was set in position and the services began by Mr. McNaughton reading a chapter from the Bible. This was followed by a song-service in which the men joined heartily. It was a scene not soon to be forgotten—here were several hundred men who were about to start on their long journey to the Pacific lifting their young voices in praise to Him who calmed the sea, and earnestly seeking for the Helping Hand to lead them across the rough places in life. Many conversions to religion are the results of these meetings. The Navy Department encourages this work, and recently ordered eighteen thousand copies of the "Songs for Army and Navy" issued by that branch of the Y. M. C. A. These will be placed on every battle-ship in the navy and used at evening song-service during the voyage.

At the principal navy yards Bible classes have been organized among the men while the ships were in port, and these will also be continued after the ships sail. In connection with this the Y. M. C. A. secretaries have arranged a sort of Bible correspondence school, and by this means they hope to keep in touch with the men by sending them their lessons, directing their studies, etc. And so, while the Navy Department is looking after the physical welfare of this great fleet with its fifteen thousand men, the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. is doing all in its power toward the moral and religious welfare of the sailor boys.

Mrs. C. R. Miller



THE SONG OF MOSES—THE GREAT LAW-GIVER SEATED, JOSHUA AND HIS BROTHER
STANDING AND RECEIVING HIS MESSAGE TO ISRAEL.



THE EMPEROR JUSTINIAN, HIS WIFE THEODORA, AND TRIBONIAN, HIS CHIEF
ADVISER IN THE PREPARATION OF HIS CODE OF LAWS.

A GREAT PAINTER'S NOTABLE WORK—PANELS BY JOHN LA FARGE FOR THE BALTIMORE COURT-HOUSE.

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Horsemanship the Delight of Red Men and White Men Alike

COWBOYS, COW-GIRLS, AND INDIANS OF THE WESTERN PLAINS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS PHASES OF EQUESTRIAN SPORT.



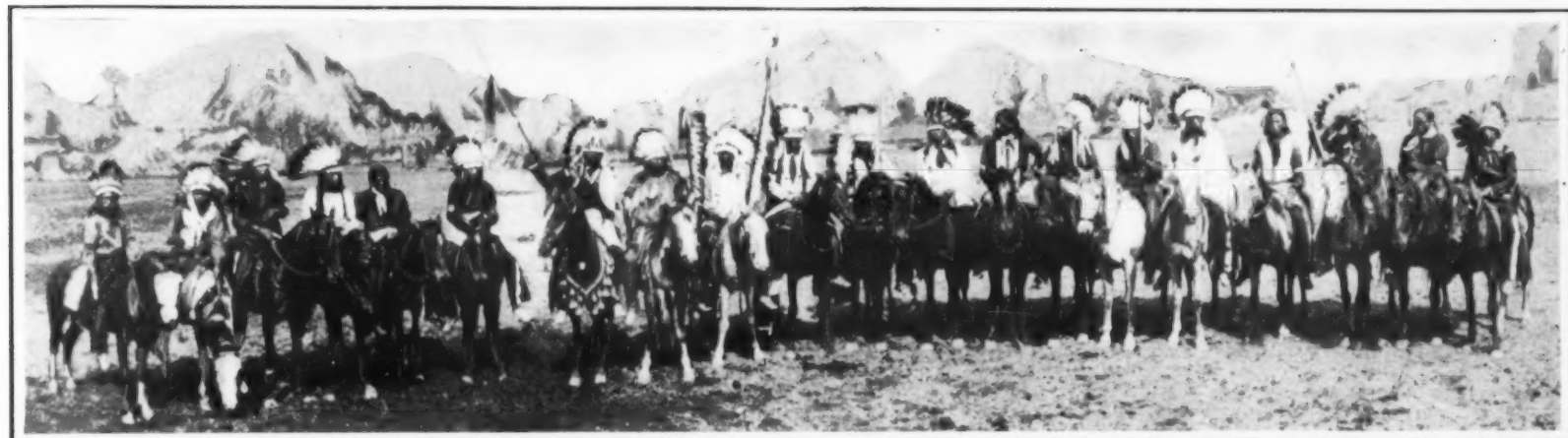
RED BEAR, OF OKLAHOMA, AND HIS LITTLE SON, BOTH IN WAR-PAINT, AND RIDING THEIR WAR-STEEDS.
H. D. Blauvelt.



DARING WESTERN EQUESTRIENNE RIDING A HIGH-SPIRITED HORSE.
Jessie Tarbox Beals.



HIGH CHIEF, AN OKLAHOMA INDIAN, MOUNTED ON MR. HOMER DAVENPORT'S FINE ARABIAN STALLION MASUN, AT MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.
Jessie Tarbox Beals.



LINE-UP OF MOUNTED INDIANS IN WAR COSTUME READY FOR A MIMIC CHARGE.—H. D. Blauvelt.



COWBOY SUDDENLY STOPPING HIS HORSE AND THROWING THE LARIAT AT THE SAME TIME.—H. D. Blauvelt.



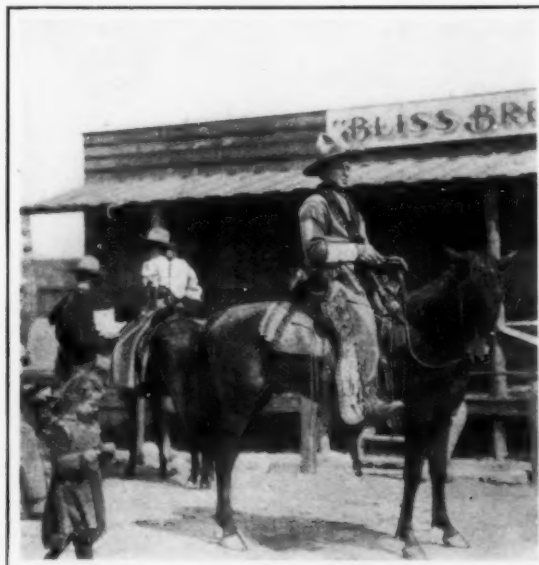
FAVORITE SPORT OF THE COWBOYS—LASSOING EACH OTHER'S HORSES.
Jessie Tarbox Beals.



A COW-GIRL OUT FOR A GALLOP ON THE PRAIRIE OF OKLAHOMA.
H. D. Blauvelt.



INDIAN CHIEF AND WHITE MAN ON THEIR PONIES READY FOR A RACE.—Jessie Tarbox Beals.



TYPICAL HORSEBACK RIDERS IN A WESTERN TOWN.
H. D. Blauvelt.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

THE PARIS municipality is using a motor street-cleaning machine in the Bois de Boulogne. This is the first of a number of similar machines which will be added to the street-cleaning force if the experiment proves successful.

WORK on the first section of the Long Island Motor Parkway will be begun early next spring. It is hoped that enough of the course will be completed to permit the running of the 1908 Vanderbilt Cup race on it in the autumn of 1908. Thirty-four miles of right-of-way have been secured. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is president of the parkway board of directors.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of parks of Kansas City reports satisfactory results from the sprinkling of oil on the boulevards of that city. In 1907 277,365 gallons of oil were used, at an average price of 77 1-4 cents for a barrel of 42 gallons. The average cost on the roadways, including labor, was \$1.89 for 100 square yards, and the total cost of oil and labor was \$10,671.44. The cost of sprinkling with water has heretofore been about \$14,000.

IT APPEARS that the recent prohibition of the New York City department of parks regarding tire chains applies not only to the roads in Central Park, but to all the traffic roads under the jurisdiction of the department. Among the famous thoroughfares which are thus closed to automobilists using such chains are Riverside Drive and Fifth Avenue from 59th to 110th street in the borough of Manhattan; the Prospect Park drives, the Eastern Parkway, and the Ocean Boulevard in Brooklyn, and Spuyten Duyvil, Moshulu, and Pelham parkways in the borough of the Bronx.

JUST before automobilists cross the Connecticut River to enter Hartford, they are confronted by this sign at the roadside:

Two miles of dusty road to Hartford centre.
Put down your blinders till you enter.
Be fair, go slow, and bear in mind
We have to eat the dust you leave behind.

THE PROBLEM of keeping the inner tubes of pneumatic tires cool is said to have been solved by William C. Taylor, an American living in Paris. He has invented an appliance which keeps a current of air continually passing over the surface of the inner tube where it touches the rim. This is the method of cooling adopted: The wheel is fitted with a rim having a channel cut into it, this channel being covered with a perforated plate. The channel is connected with the outside air by valves, which may be shut in muddy weather. As the wheel revolves, air passes through this channel and keeps the inner tube cool. The wheel so treated is very little heavier than the ordinary one. The device is expected to be especially valuable to touring machines and racing automobiles.

DELAWARE has passed a new automobile law modeled on the New Jersey motor-vehicle measure. It differs from this, however, in that it allows non-residents the privilege of using Delaware roads for ten days without taking out a license. For an intoxicated person to operate a motor vehicle is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for thirty days, or both. Cash bail is not allowed except under the following conditions: "In the event of an arrest the magistrate . . . may accept a forfeit, conditioned upon the defendant's appearance . . . a sum of money equal in amount to the maximum fines which could be imposed under this act, or in lieu of said bail or forfeit may accept any article of sufficient value, or hold in custody the motor vehicle found in the possession of the defendant."

ROAD RACING, according to Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfurt, has produced a somewhat unfriendly feeling toward automobilists and motor bicyclists in Ger-



LARGEST NUMBER OF PASSENGERS EVER CARRIED IN ONE AUTOMOBILE—TWENTY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., GIVEN A RIDE IN A 1905 MODEL MAXWELL CAR, 16-20 HORSE-POWER, BELONGING TO FRANK J. GRIFFIN, PRESIDENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

many. There is a lessened demand for automobiles, which he attributes, in part, to this feeling. The Farmers' Association of the province of Nassau has adopted the following statement addressed to the United Farmers' Association of Germany:

Owing to the steadily growing automobile traffic and the excessively fast pace at which these vehicles are run, serious accidents are of frequent occurrence, by which the life and property of the public are strongly endangered and actually injured. Furthermore, these risks are greatly increased by the automobile races, which also incommode and hinder public traffic, particularly among the farming population of the districts where these races come off, by the shutting off for days of the roads over which the competing automobiles race. The executive officers of the farmers' associations are requested to urge upon the public authorities that in future automobilists be held under stricter control, so as to avoid excessively fast running, especially when passing through towns and settlements, and that they be made to conform to municipal or police regulations, and that the violation of them be atoned for by inflicting severer penalties than now in vogue.

A SENSIBLE suggestion comes from an English expert on horses as to the methods which should be adopted by motorists on meeting horse-hauled vehicles. Ordinarily, he says, a horse does not see a car until it is within about a hundred yards distance of him. With the automobile traveling at three times the speed of the horse, the two will meet by the time the horse has traveled twenty-five and the car seventy-five yards. What chiefly frightens the horse is the sight of a large object bearing rapidly down upon him in the middle of the road. Knowing nothing of the facility with which the automobile can be guided, he naturally thinks that unless he makes the greatest possible haste to get out of the way he will be run over. If automobilists, in such cases, would turn out at a considerable

distance from the animal, and keep to their own side of the road until they had passed him, the horse would be comparatively little frightened.

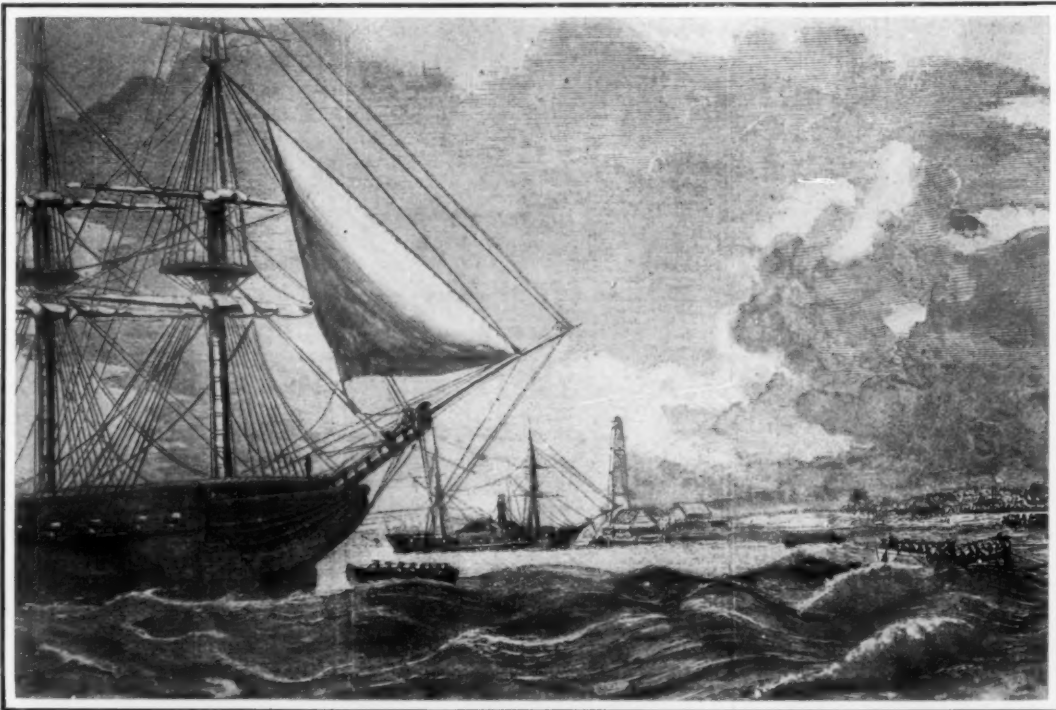
KING MENELIK of Abyssinia will soon be added to the list of monarchs who are automobilists—and there are now only a few that are not. The British government, through its minister to Abyssinia, will present a car to him which has been specially constructed to withstand the jolting of the apologies for roads that exist in his kingdom. A roadway will be cut from the coast to the capital for the passage of this, the first motor-car ever seen in Abyssinia. The royal chauffeur is a native who has been taking a course of instruction in England.

Siberia a Land of Great Promise.

TO MOST people Siberia has seemed a dreary, barren, and repellent country, to which nobody would go of his own free will. The evil reputation of this great territory has been due mainly to its associations with the despotic government of Russia. It has for centuries been the place of exile for thousands of wretched and persecuted, as well as criminal, subjects of the Czar. In its terrible mines unnumbered prisoners have undergone fearful toil and suffering and hopeless imprisonment. The knout of their taskmasters, overwork, starvation, and the misery of separation from their friends at home have caused the death within its borders of myriads of unhappy convicts, the vast majority of whom were guilty only of political offenses. But Siberia, notwithstanding the severity of the winter in the northern part of it, is really a land with not a few attractions, while its resources are numerous and abundant. The appearance and the possibilities of this great domain favorably impressed Secretary Taft during his late journey across it, and he suggested that some day it would be inhabited by a large and thriving agricultural population. Since then the Russian minister of agriculture, in an address before the Duma at St. Petersburg, has spoken very optimistically of the future of Siberia. He made the surprising statement that since January 1st, 1907, no fewer than 564,000 voluntary immigrants had passed the town of Tchelyabinsk bound eastward. This is eight times the annual colonization up to 1906, the average then being about 66,000. The minister grew very enthusiastic, and asserted that some day Siberia would be more productive than the United States or British America. So great was the rush of immigrants to Siberia in 1907 that the government was totally unprepared for it, and transportation facilities proved inadequate, but during the present year vastly better arrangements will be made to care for the crowds of home-seekers.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

CONSIDERABLE indignation was aroused in 1857 in certain quarters in the United States over the arrest of "General" William Walker, the filibustering commander, by Commodore Paulding, of the United States navy. On December 5th, 1857, the American commander, with the forces of the ship *Saratoga*, whose guns were trained upon the headquarters of Walker and his 132 American adventurers, landed a party of seamen in the harbor of Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, which took the filibusters in charge, and placed them under guard on board the ships of the American squadron. Walker and his men were taken by Commodore Paulding to New York, but President Buchanan declined to recognize them as prisoners, on the ground that their arrest on foreign soil was illegal. Walker returned to Central America with a new expedition in June, 1860, intending to stir up a revolution in Honduras, but his attempt was unsuccessful, and he was finally delivered into the hands of the Honduras authorities, who shot him after a court-martial.



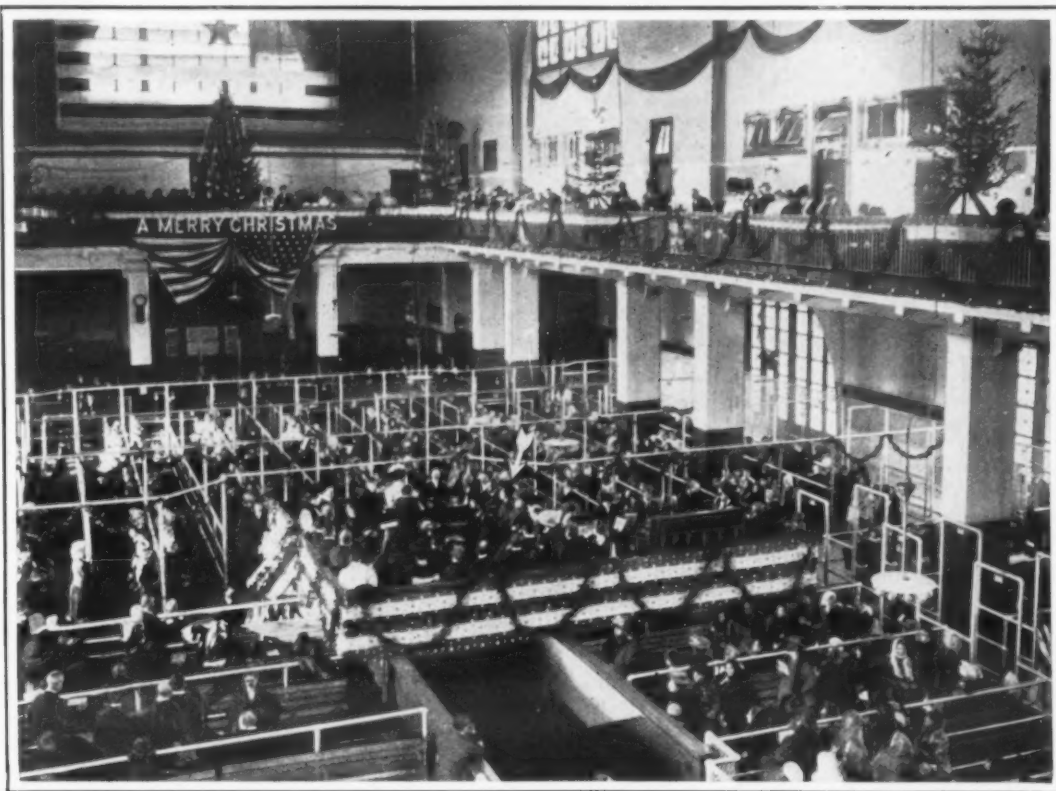
SEIZURE OF "GENERAL" WALKER, THE FILIBUSTERING LEADER, AT PUNTA ARENAS, NICARAGUA, BY COMMODORE PAULDING, OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP "SARATOGA" (SEEN AT THE LEFT). Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, January 9th, 1858, and copyrighted.

Notable Events of the Holiday Season in New York

MISS HELEN GOULD AT A CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION ON ELLIS ISLAND, "TIM" SULLIVAN FEEDING HIS FOLLOWERS, AND FOUR THOUSAND POOR CHILDREN GLADDENED IN BROOKLYN.



COMMISSIONER WATCHORN RECEIVING HIS CHRISTMAS GUESTS, MISS HELEN GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, AND OTHERS, AT THE ELLIS ISLAND LANDING.—H. D. Blauvelt.



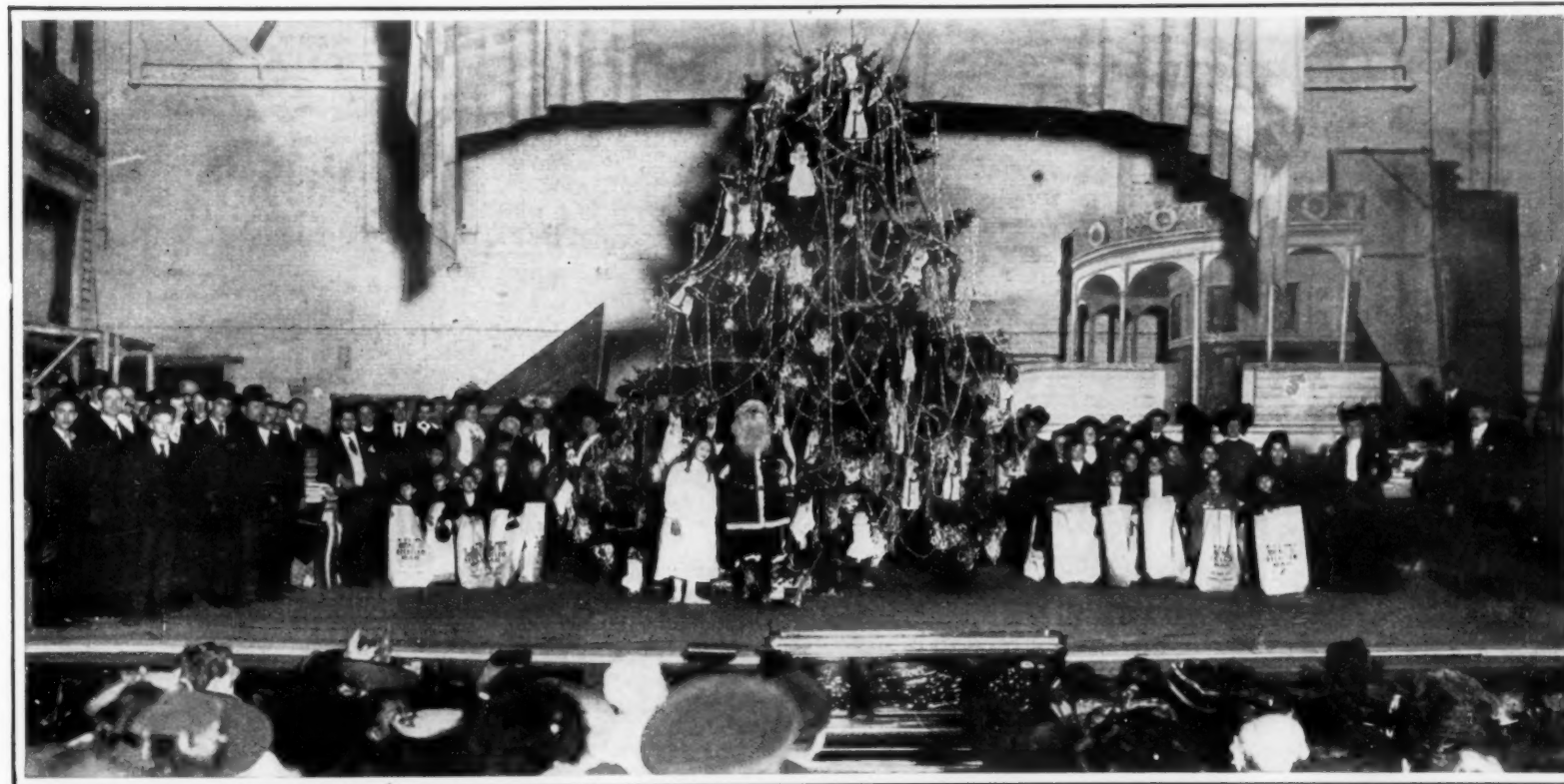
CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL FOR IMMIGRANTS AT ELLIS ISLAND—THE ARROW SHOWS MISS GOULD WITH EDWIN GOULD AT HER RIGHT, AND HARRY BALFE AT MR. GOULD'S RIGHT—REV. THEODORE TOZIWIAK MAKING AN ADDRESS.—H. D. Blauvelt.



MOST POPULAR ANNUAL EVENT ON THE BOWERY—EX-CONGRESSMAN TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN'S CHRISTMAS DINNER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.—B. G. Phillips.



DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS TO IMMIGRANTS AT ELLIS ISLAND BY COMMISSIONER WATCHORN (CENTRE) AND SANTA CLAUS.—H. D. Blauvelt.



A LEADING HOLIDAY AFFAIR IN BROOKLYN—SITTIG CHRISTMAS-TREE SOCIETY'S SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT, IN COLUMBIA THEATRE, WHERE FOUR THOUSAND POOR CHILDREN RECEIVED GIFTS AND ENJOYED A GOOD SHOW.—B. G. Phillips.

How Good Americans Are Made

A Story by a Governor's Daughter

[In the current issue of *The Academy*, published by the pupils of that venerable and splendidly equipped institution, the Albany (N. Y.) Academy for Girls, appears a little story contributed by Helen Hughes, the young daughter of the Governor of New York State. The caption is "How Good Americans Are Made," and the story, we are told, is "founded on fact." It is so pleasantly and naturally told, and carries with it such a lesson of good-will in this holiday season, that we reprint it.]

THE CATHEDRAL clock was just striking nine as Mr. Watson boarded the train bound for Cleveland. Being much fatigued by his stay in Albany, he was looking forward with particular pleasure to the luxury of a parlor-car seat, and was extremely disappointed not to be able to secure one. He tried to make the best of the situation, however, and, with a fat bundle of newspapers, seated himself near the door of one of the day coaches.

He had not been sitting there long when his attention was attracted by a German family—father, mother, and seven children, with as many packages and bundles. They distributed themselves as best they could, with all these variegated parcels, in the seats on either side of the door.

As Mr. Watson was a bachelor, he did not care much about children, but these certainly had a fascination for him, and he could not resist the temptation of taking a little peep over his newspaper now and then to see what they were doing.

The whole family seemed robust and healthy, and the children were as good as gold, sitting quietly in their seats and contenting themselves with the sights from the car windows as they whizzed swiftly by. The father had an honest, kind face, with frank blue eyes and a full beard; while the mother was a typical German, with a ruddy complexion and dark hair drawn straight back and done up in a knot at the back of her head. The three boys were dressed alike in gray flannel suits, and the girls in rather long, old-fashioned blue dresses, the two elder wearing their hair in the same neat and simple way as their mother. Mr. Watson was not very well able to judge much about the

appearance of the smallest member of the family, for his or her head—Mr. Watson was undecided as to whether this was a boy or a girl—did not even reach to the top of the seat, but he was particularly attracted to the prettiest little girl. She was a beautiful child, about six years old, he thought. Her cheeks were as red as two rosy apples, her eyes a violet-blue, and her chestnut curls peeped out here and there from the piece of black lace tied around her head.

It was not long before the conductor came through the car to collect the tickets. Mr. Watson had become so intensely interested in this family that he asked him where they were going, and was pleased to find out that they, too, were going to Cleveland. The conductor passed by, leaving Mr. Watson in a deep quandary. He had been so completely won over by this family that his newspapers were forgotten, and he found himself studying the children most of the time. He wished to do something for them, but what to do was the question. He decided to have a good, frank talk with the German, but as he was about to speak to him the father of the family seemed otherwise engaged.

Mr. Watson had been so absorbed in watching the doings of this family that he had not realized that it was nearly lunch-time. The German was certainly well aware of the fact, because he dove down among his bundles and pulled out a paper bag, in which was a great loaf of bread. This he cut into several thick chunks with his jack-knife, presenting each child with a piece. Then, on reaching down for another paper bag, he took out a long piece of sausage, which he proceeded to cut into generous slices for each one. After more sausage and more bread, which they ate with great relish and satisfaction, and just when Mr. Watson was beginning to think that this was a very dry meal, the mother brought forth a large tin tea-kettle, the spout of which she first put into the mouth of the youngest, and in this fashion it was passed all around.

When the meal was over one of the girls read her

little Testament, while the six-year-old fell asleep on her sister's shoulder. The father began to smoke a cigarette, but when the conductor, on coming through the car, told him to go to the smoking-car, he did not understand very well, and so went out on the platform.

When he had smoked his cigarette, Mr. Watson motioned for him to come and sit down beside him. This caused great excitement among the children, and they whispered and talked about it together, wondering what this strange gentleman could want of their father. Mr. Watson, endeavoring to use his best German, asked him what his trade was, and all about himself and his family. He found out that he had been a farmer in Germany, and not having earned enough money there to support his family comfortably, he had come over here and was going out West, with the hopes of securing lucrative work and a good home.

Mr. Watson, though not usually a man of impulse, was so drawn toward this honest-looking German that he decided to offer him a position on the large farm belonging to his great estate in the suburbs of Cleveland.

The offer was gladly accepted, and it turned out to be one of great success, for Max Conradt proved to be as honest and capable a man as his face indicated. His good housewife kept up the lodge, and the children went to the little district school there, learning to speak English with great rapidity.

In fact, it was not long before Max Conradt and his family grew so enthusiastic about America that they wished most heartily to become true citizens of the United States. They had seen very little of this new country, but the little they had seen was so kind and good that they judged the whole country by it. Mr. Watson, being very much pleased at their patriotic spirit toward his country, was instrumental in getting the necessary papers, and in due time the whole German family became stanch American citizens.

HELEN HUGHES, '10.

How the Pure-food Law Works.

NEW YORK, December 20th, 1907.

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY—Your editorial and Mr. Hugh Gordon Miller's article, which were published in your esteemed issue of December 19th, certainly contain matter which is absolutely true, irrespective of Dr. Wiley's saying that neither he nor the pure-food law is responsible for any advance of price in food-stuffs. The pure-food law unquestionably has caused a vast number of spurious, adulterated brands of food to disappear from the market; consequently there are more pure brands of food sold at present than there have been for a number of years. Pure spices naturally cost more money than adulterated spices. The consumer will soon learn, however, that pure spices have more than double the strength of adulterated ones, and consequently will prefer the former to the latter. The same may be said of all of the adulterated condiments that mankind uses. The pure-food law does not affect the cost of fruits, vegetables, or grain in their natural condition. Enforcing hygienic conditions, however, in and around dairies, milk depots, etc., and sterilizing milk naturally will add to the cost of the products.

It can be readily seen from the above that there is a number of articles of food the price of which the pure-food law does not affect. There are many perishable articles of food, however, such as oysters, fish, sausage, etc., that were formerly preserved and thus kept in a healthful condition until consumed. As the pure-food law does not permit the use of modern, up-to-date methods of preserving, the result is that the cost of the above-mentioned articles to the consumer is materially increased on account of such products deteriorating and quickly becoming unfit for consumption and a total loss after the consumer has them in his possession. If the consumer attempts to eat food which has deteriorated he is liable to be affected by ptomaine poison. According to the press, since the enactment of the pure-food law there have been over fifty-five hundred cases of ptomaine poisoning, 174 of which were fatal. There have also been thousands of cases which were not reported in the press. The cost of medical attendance and the loss of time caused by such illness should, without doubt, be added to the cost of living. Hygienic surroundings and a judicious use of proper preservatives would unquestionably prevent ptomaine-poisoning cases.

According to Secretary Wilson's report, the cost of the meat inspection was \$2,159,474. According to Solicitor McCabe, of the United States Department of Agriculture, the value of meat destroyed by Federal inspectors during the course of one year is more than \$2,500,000. Dr. Dyson, the chief consulting veterinarian for certain large packing-houses interested, places the loss at about \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 annually. The above shows that the cost of inspection and the loss from condemnation will average \$5,159,474 per annum. This enormous loss must be borne by some one. When the farmer realizes the value of proper food and hygienic surroundings for his stock, there will be no need of such exorbitant losses.

The pure-food law is undoubtedly a great step in the right direction. In conjunction with it, however, there should be a pure-water law and a pure-air law, as the health of the nation depends greatly upon the purity of food, water, and air. A person can live thirty or forty days without food, about seven days without water, but would die if deprived of air for five minutes. We should, therefore, pay more attention to the ventilation of school-rooms, public buildings, theatres, railway- and street-cars, sleeping-apartments, etc. When the general public realizes the value of thorough mastication, the value of drinking pure water, and the necessity of thorough ventilation, doctors' bills will be greatly reduced, the cost of living will be reduced, and the health of the nation will be greatly improved. Yours very truly,

H. H. LANGDON.

To Survey Thousands of Islands.

THERE are thousands of islands in the Pacific Ocean now inhabited by primitive peoples, who, however remote their homes may be, are being gradually reached and modified by the influences of modern civilization. Although the march of progress is inevitable, and is to be rejoiced in, it undoubtedly will destroy in the course of a few years many characteristics of the inhabitants and of the little realms in the Pacific which have made them so picturesque and interesting. Although the attention of scientific men has been given for many years to these people and their islands, there is still much information to be gained regarding them and many facts that deserve to go on lasting record. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that the Pacific Scientific Institution has been incorporated at Honolulu for the purpose of making a full ethnographical and biological survey of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. It is said that the enterprise is to be amply financed, and that it has the approval of the leading scientists of America and Great Britain. It is calculated that the outlay at the beginning will be not less than \$400,000, and a like sum is to be appropriated annually for the next fifteen years. The total, about \$6,000,000, will be one of the most munificent donations ever made for the advancement of science, and it speaks well for the enlightenment of the territory of Hawaii that such a great undertaking should have had its inception there.

Our Beautiful Christmas Number.

From the Fredonia (N. Y.) Censor.

WE DOUBT that there is an illustrated periodical in America or the world so artistic and complete in every respect as LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and the Christmas number was especially beautiful. The engravings, large and small, are in the highest style of the printing art. Better than the illustrations are the editorials and other articles, biographical, historical, and fiction. The financial page, Jasper's Hints to Money-makers, is always valuable. No other paper gives so clear and valuable views of the financial situation from week to week.

Special Prizes for Photos.

Attention is called to five new special pictorial contests for 1908, in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most acceptable Easter picture coming to hand by March 10th; a prize of \$10 for the best Decoration Day picture arriving not later than May 15th; a prize of \$10 for the picture sent in by June 15th, which most truly expresses the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July; a prize of \$10 for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 1st, and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 15th.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with News value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other News picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

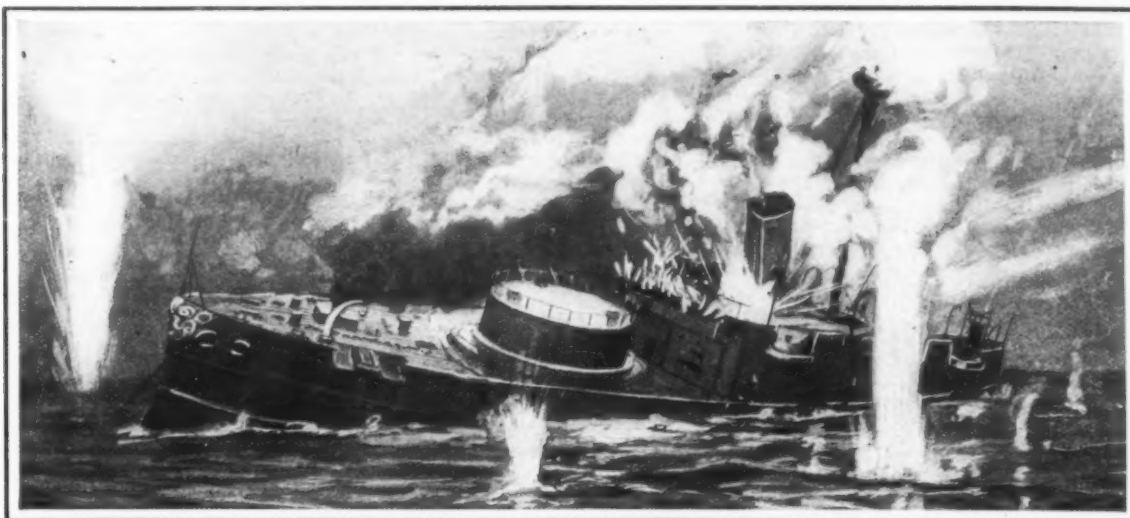
If Your Dinner Distresses,
HALF a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water will bring quick relief.

Whipped Cream.

THE large percentage of cream in Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) permits of satisfactory whipping, if milk and utensils are thoroughly chilled. Use flat or coarse wire whipper. Quickest results are obtained by whipping in bowl packed in ice.

How the Foreign Papers Picture the News

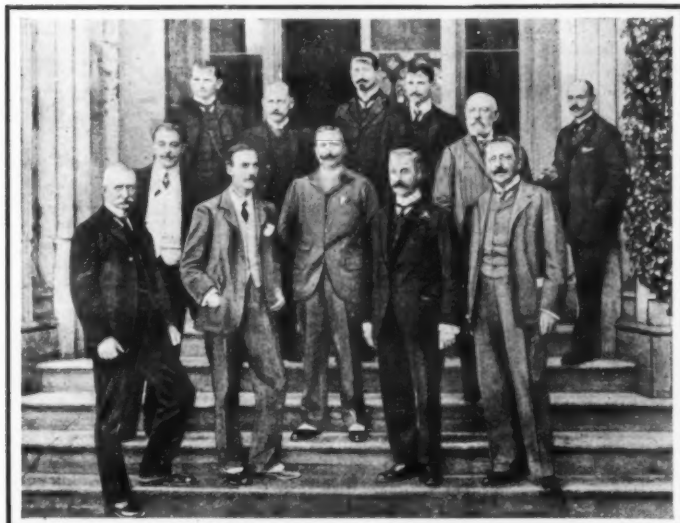
THE MARCH OF EVENTS AS RECORDED IN THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES OF ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AND ITALY.



END OF AN OBSOLETE BRITISH WAR-SHIP—DESTRUCTION OF THE "HERO" BY THE TERRIFIC GUN-FIRE OF THE "DOMINION" AND "HIBERNIA."—*Illustrated London News*.



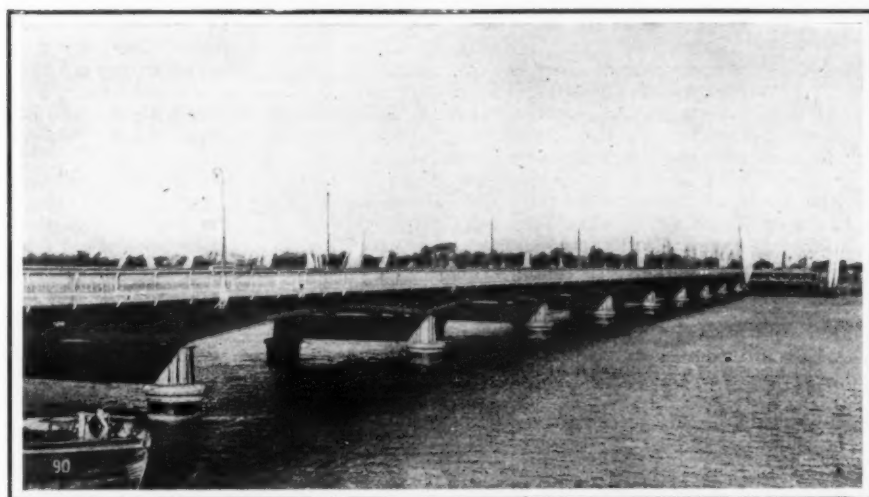
HENRY FARMAN AND THE AEROPLANE IN WHICH HE HAS MADE SEVERAL FLIGHTS.—*L'Illustration*.



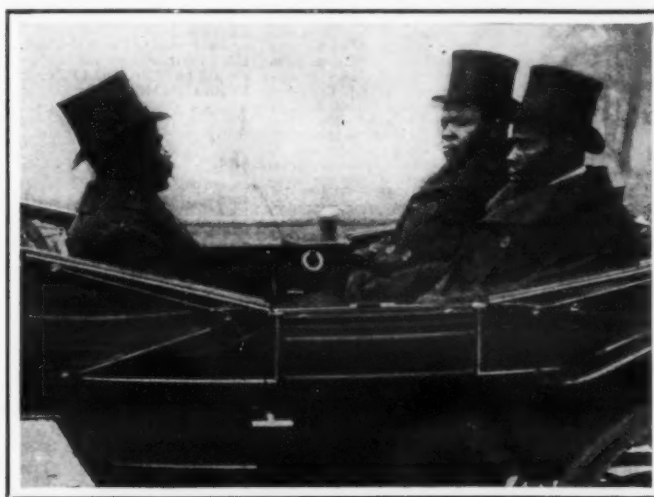
EMPEROR WILLIAM (CENTRE) AND THE HOUSE-PARTY AT HIGHCLIFFE CASTLE, ENGLAND—HIS HOST, COLONEL STUART-WORTLEY, AT HIS RIGHT. *Illustrirte Zeitung*.



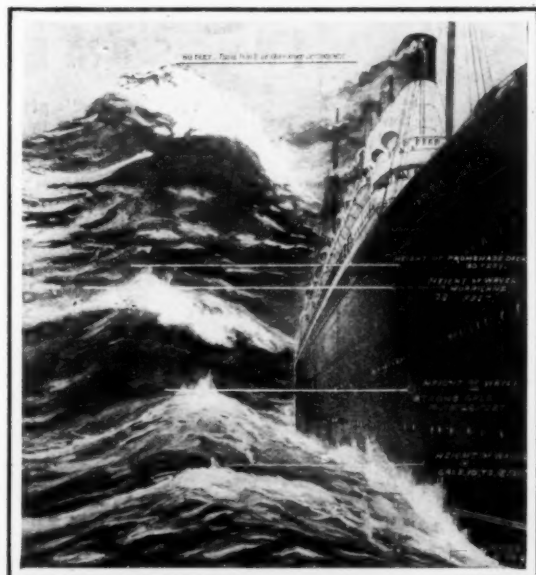
FRENCH WAR-BALLOON "PATRIE" (AFTERWARD BLOWN ACROSS THE BRITISH ISLES TO THE SEA) TORN FROM HER MOORINGS BY A GALE ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MEN TO HOLD HER.—*Illustrated London News*.



SPLENDID NEW BRIDGE, FOR CARRIAGES AND TRAM-CARS, OVER THE NILE AT CAIRO. *L'illustrazione Italiana*.



ENVOYS FROM THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SWAZILAND, SOUTH AFRICA, IN LONDON.—*Illustrated London News*.



COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF WAVES WHICH THE "LUSITANIA" AND "MAURETANIA" ARE LIABLE TO ENCOUNTER. *Illustrated London News*.



ENGLISH "SUFFRAGETTES," AIDED BY SOCIALISTS, STORMING THE PLATFORM AND BREAKING UP THE MEETING OF THE RT. HON. HERBERT J. GLADSTONE, THE HOME SECRETARY, AT LEEDS. *Black and White*.

THE GREATEST DANGER TO THE NAVY

SECRETARY METCALF is abundantly justified in minimizing the importance of Mr. Henry Reuter-dahl as a first-hand critic of the United States navy; what significance attaches to his attack in the January *McClure's* is derived from the fact that he repeats what certain naval officers have told him. Too much attention must not be paid even to these service criticisms, however. Every navy and every army are from time to time made the target for such attacks by writers of their own nation. We recently noted in these pages the sensational charges of inefficiency made against the French army and navy by two French writers, and even the British navy does not escape bitter criticism from British naval experts. Possibly the bureau system which prevails in the United States navy is responsible for some of the shortcomings of the service, but that there is any radical defect in our fighting ships or the men who command and fight them we decline to believe, basing our disbelief on the utterances of far better authorities than Mr. Reuter-dahl, entertaining writer and talented marine artist though he is.

The shame of the United States is not the inadequacy of its navy, which, so far as its fighting units are concerned, would undoubtedly give a good account of itself in any contest with a foreign Power; it is that this government has not provided the almost indispensable auxiliary of a great navy—an adequate American merchant marine. How glaring, not to say how criminal, this omission has been may be appreciated by reference to the statements made at the recent Cleveland meeting of the American Merchant Marine League. Truman H. Newberry, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, asserted that, with a battle-ship strength of twenty-seven, the navy would require the services of 100 merchant vessels, as well as a large number of tugs. In the present decadence of American shipping such a supply would be absolutely unavailable, though England and other naval Powers are well provided with such auxiliary fleets. The present battle-ship cruise to the Pacific has been the means, through this government's request for foreign colliers, of advertising to the world the humiliating fact that the United States has not enough native-owned steamships to carry coal for its war-ships even in time of peace. What would happen to our fleet, under such circumstances, in a great war? "Never before," says Mr. Newberry—and his emphatic language is fully justified—"in the history of American navigation has the need of a merchant marine been so real. Never before has its true relation to the navy been so apparent, and the deficiency in this respect cannot

long continue without inviting calamity. Just as in the nascent period of our government, and in every naval conflict to which we have been a party, so now in the task of preserving peace the relation between the navy and the merchant marine should be one of absolute inter-reliance and co-operation."

What the indifference of Congress has done for American shipping in the Pacific, to which we are now sending the most powerful battle-fleet the world ever saw, was succinctly stated by W. E. Humphrey, of Seattle, at the same meeting, when he said that there were now only eight American merchantmen on that ocean, as compared with fifteen a year ago. So rapidly is our merchant flag disappearing from the ocean which some of our statesmen have proudly spoken of as destined to be "an American lake." With a few years more of such supine neglect as our law-makers have shown, it bids fair to become "a Japanese pond."

Assistant Postmaster-General McCleary, speaking of the advantage to the postal service of American-owned ocean carriers, made this pertinent suggestion:

The government received last year for carrying the mails to foreign countries over \$6,500,000, of which more than \$3,500,000 was profit. If the government is willing to forego this profit, and to have the mails carried by its own citizens instead of by foreigners, this \$6,500,000 of postal receipts will provide at a minimum cost the naval reserve which the nation is bound to provide at any cost, and will, at the same time, secure for this country lines of ships which will develop valuable streams of commerce with South America and other parts of the world, the benefits of which will be felt by all our people.

The handicap under which our navy labors is not only the lack of merchant ships, but the dearth of native American seamen, who should—and who must, if the American navy is to survive as anything but a mercenary force—be trained in and recruited for naval service from an American merchant marine.

To build up such a supply of ships and men a shipping subsidy is imperative. Other nations have long recognized this, and have reaped the benefit of their foresight in increased trade and national security; and at least one of these—Japan—owes its victory in a great war and its vast commercial expansion to its thoroughgoing application of the subsidy principle. Opposition to the present Gallinger bill and to previous measures of a similar character has been rampant in the central Western States, whose people have been so short-sighted as not to realize their concern in the navy as the defense of the whole country. The labor unions, too, have been hostile to subsidy legislation, despite the vast amount of money which would be distributed in wages to American workmen through the revival of the shipping industry. For these and other

opponents of the subsidy plan of insuring the strength of our navy a campaign of education must be carried on, until their selfish or ignorant prejudices give way to the influence of an enlightened patriotism.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

ELIHU E. JACKSON, ex-Governor of Maryland and a millionaire lumber merchant, at Baltimore, December 27th, aged 71.



ELIHU E. JACKSON, Former Governor of Maryland.—*Cred.*

Rear-Admiral Charles W. Abbot, U. S. N., at Warren, R. I., December 26th, aged 78.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, diplomat, judge, and Supreme Court reporter, at Washington, December 27th, aged 85.

Stephen R. Mallory, United States Senator from Florida, at Pensacola, December 23d, aged 59.

James Rensley, inventor of the spoon-oar and a prominent oar-maker, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 24th, aged 87. Suicide.

Jean Joseph Cornely, a brilliant journalist, at Paris, December 26th, aged 63.

Thomas Warhurst, for fifty years a well-known theatrical manager, at New York, December 23d, aged 81.

Rev. Franklin S. Hatch, for years general secretary of the Christian Endeavor Movement in India, Burma, and Ceylon, at Brookline, Mass., December 24th, aged 60.

Pierre J. C. Janssen, celebrated French scientist, at Paris, December 23d, aged 83.

Rev. John S. Shaeffer, for eighty-one years a Lutheran minister, at North Benton, O., December 27th, aged 102.

Lawrence Delmour, one of the best-known men in Tammany Hall, at New York, December 25th, aged 67.

Ernest G. Stedman, prominent real-estate lawyer, treasurer of a great building company which failed, and cousin of the poet Stedman, at New York, December 26th, aged 61. Suicide.

Dr. Coleman Sellers, a distinguished engineer and scientist, who harnessed Niagara for industrial purposes, at Philadelphia, December 28th, aged 81.

Edwin C. Howell, a foremost authority on whist, at Gwatney, Vt., December 28th, aged 47.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communica-

FINANCIAL.

THERE ARE MANY HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SELLING BELOW VALUE, WHICH IF BOUGHT OUTRIGHT NOW, WOULD YIELD ATTRACTIVE INCOME WHILE CARRIED, AND SHOULD EVENTUALLY ADVANCE MATERIALLY IN PRICE. WE SHALL BE GLAD TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU ON THE SUBJECT.

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IT IS a condition and not a theory that confronts us. Everybody knows what the country needs to bring back its lost prosperity. It needs confidence—a confidence that will induce those who are hoarding money, whether in banks or trust companies, or in their old-fashioned stockings, to bring it out and put it into circulation. When this has been done, high interest rates will melt away, securities of all grades will be in demand, the wheels of industry will revolve, workmen will put on their aprons and return to the factories, shop-keepers will get busy, and the shoemaker will stick to his last. This is very easy to say, but how are we to have confidence restored? The man who can answer that question satisfactorily has a mission, and the one who can tell when confidence will be re-established has a fortune in sight. We can all predict in these matters, and while one man's guess may be as good as another's, it is well to remember that experience, observation, and study are good teachers, and qualify the judgment of the human mind to speak with knowledge, if not with the voice of prophecy.

There are those who say that confidence is returning. This is true, but we shall not have confidence fully established until we have a reign of common sense. We must get over the tendency of the times to separate men of wealth from their careers of usefulness, which have not only made wealth possible to them, but which have brought comfort and satisfaction to armies of employes. We must get over the notion that there is one kind of law for the poor and another kind for the rich. We must change our view of the relations of capital and labor, and accept as absolutely logical and truthful, the fact that when capital suffers labor suffers with it. We must get over the notion that if the rich man will not divide his wealth, if railroads will not reduce their rates, and if manufacturers will not cut their prices, we can pass laws

to confiscate wealth, cripple the railroads, and pauperize the industries.

I am mistaken. We can do these things, outrageous as they may seem. It is now in the power, under a government where manhood suffrage prevails, for a mob to control the Legislature of a State, and do what it pleases with its laws and with its constitution, if it can only marshal the votes at the polls. But when these things have been done, when we have exiled the man with money, placed the railroad in bankruptcy, and put the work-shop in the hands of the sheriff, where are we to get the money for our business, what is to become of the army of employes on the railroad, and who will be satisfied with the soup-house in place of the work-shop? These are the things that the American people must bear in mind, and until they come to their sober senses again, confidence cannot be restored and prosperity returned.

The cut in the salaries of the employes of the Erie Railroad has its own significance. I wish it were possible that Mr. Gompers's demand in favor of the maintenance of the wages of the American workman could be acceded to by employers of labor in every field of industry, but Mr. Gompers knows, and the workmen know, that the law of supply and demand prevails in the matter of the price of labor, as it does in the price of everything else. If, because of oppressive legislation the income of the railroads from freight and passenger traffic is reduced, then some one beside the stockholders must suffer, or the railroads must go into bankruptcy.

It took many years to teach the workmen of the United States the benefits of a protective tariff. The argument of the free-traders was captivating. It was that free trade would enable us to import commodities from Europe and sell them at low prices, and that the people should have the benefit, therefore, of free trade and low prices. Workingmen were brought to realize the fact that low prices abroad had always meant starvation wages, and that unless prices of commodities were high enough in this country to enable manufacturers to pay

good wages to their employes, the latter would be as badly off as they were in free-trade countries. Every workman is satisfied to pay a little more for his luxuries and necessities, provided he has the money with which to do it. He is willing to have high prices, provided he can have high wages.

It seems to be necessary, once more, to have a campaign of education, to prove to the workmen that attacks on corporations, whenever they harm the latter do injury also to the employes. Every crippled railroad and every embarrassed factory hurts the workmen employed by the corporation as much as it does the stockholder. We are all

Continued on page 45.

FINANCIAL.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 44

parts of a great community, and an injury to one is an injury to all. This is a lesson that seems to be difficult for the masses to learn, yet it is the most important lesson of the hour. The demagogues do not care to have the people learn the lesson, because they wish to withhold the power they have enjoyed too long, and on which they have ridden into public favor and into places of influence and control.

But notwithstanding these many unfavorable signs and the unquestioned fact that our industries must suffer still further from the business recession, I regard the outlook for the stock market as much improved. Three significant indications point in this direction: First, the practical elimination of the premium on currency; second, the meagre withdrawals of deposits from savings banks; and, third, the rapid diminution in the deficit of the New York bank reserves. While the market shows at times a tendency to weaken, its undertone is clearly stronger, and it would not be surprising if, with easier money in the near future, both bonds and stocks, especially dividend payers, should be sharply advanced to a higher plane, this to be followed by moderate further liquidation and a quiet market. We cannot expect again this year the high prices of a year or two ago, but those who buy good securities at prevailing prices and put them away will be rewarded handsomely, I believe, for their patience and foresight.

"A." Menominee, Mich.: They are not members of the Stock Exchange, and I would not recommend them.

"R." New York: Compared with other speculative stocks it does not look unattractive, though the business is very uncertain. Heavy holders have not sold.

"R. H." Brooklyn: The firm is connected with the New York Stock Exchange, and I have heard nothing against it, though I have not been able to secure a rating.

"Mojave": 1. The London Statist, though nothing quite fits your description. 2. I fear that is impossible. 3. The financial articles in the London Times might meet your requirement.

"C." Toledo, Ohio: Subscribers at the home office at full rates are entitled to the privileges of the preferred list when they ask for this preference. Please read note at the head of my department.

"O." Alexandria, Va.: The last dividend on Steel common was paid on September 30th, 1907, and was one-half of 1 per cent. The next quarterly dividend is about due, but has not yet been announced.

"R." Sunbury, Pa.: 1. The difficulty about such corporations is that if you desire to realize on your stock at any time you will find it difficult to do so unless an insider will become a purchaser. 2. I do not answer insurance inquiries. They belong to another department.

"L." Bavia, N. Y.: 1. You could buy three shares of Southern Pacific preferred stock, which at the present price will net you over 6 per cent. 2. Alfred Mestre & Co., bankers and brokers, 52 Broadway, New York City, would buy large or small lots. Write them for their "Circular M27."

"A." Bangor, Maine: 1. I am inclined to believe that it is a good time to even up. The market may go lower, but it is on a plane which invites both speculation and investment. Earnings of the Southern Railway have shown a great falling off; more, I believe, than circumstances justify. There are some who suspect that the Morgan interest has been accumulating the stock on the decline.

"F." Savannah, Ga.: 1. The dividend will be nominal, I am told. You have not been treated right, and it looks as if you had been victimized. I can have an attorney look it up for you, and report what he can do, without his making a charge for his primary inquiry. 2. Have nothing to do with it. 3. No. 4. No investigation of curb stocks is made by any organized body, and some worthless things have thus been promoted.

"J." Hartford, Conn.: 1. I know of no better or more reliable book for you to consult as an investor or speculator than "The Financial Diary," the 1908 edition of which is just out. Its information with reference to dividends and prices, covering stocks both listed and unlisted, is invaluable. You can get the price and further information regarding it by addressing the Financial Calendar Company, 25 West Broadway, New York. 2. Kansas City Southern preferred looks as attractive as M. K. and T. preferred, though the earnings of all the railroads in the Southwest and the South begin to show a serious falling off.

"G." Baltimore: 1. The declaration of a stock, instead of a cash dividend on Missouri Pacific was justified by the financial necessities of the road. Unless conditions change very quickly in the railroad world, other dividends must be passed or paid in like manner. 2. The Gould stocks have not been supported by inside interests, and for that reason have not been favorites with speculators. While I would not advise the purchase of Missouri Pacific until the extent of the business recession has been revealed, I would not sacrifice the shares I held unless compelled to.

"Jack." Stratford, N. Y.: 1. Compared with the prices of a year ago U. P. S. P., and Pennsylvania are certainly on a low level. I hardly expect very much of a change in the situation within the next few weeks, and it might be well to see if the liquidation carries the market any further down. As a rule when everybody expects a decline, prices touch about their lowest level and are a purchase. 2. Usually the market shows some buoyancy during the holiday season. Just now large financial interests are awaiting the outcome of the national conventions, to be held in early summer.

"X. L." Bloomington, Ill.: 1. The low price at which the bond you refer to is selling indicates a fear that the interest may not be earned, and in that case there would be default. While the principal would not be lost in case of a reorganization, it might be considerably reduced in value, hence the investor speculates, or "bets," on the possibility of a rise or fall. 2. The speculative scheme does not meet my approval. It is too expensive. An investor should be able to make his purchases without paying exorbitant commissions. The regular commission on the exchange is only one-eighth of 1 per cent.

"L. W." Wilkesbarre, Pa.: 1. I am told that, but for the low price of the metal, dividends would now be paid. Insiders appear to be accumulating it. 2. I would not think of putting trust funds in anything excepting gilt-edge securities. While Colorado and Southern first preferred is a fair speculation and is selling at an attractive price, it is by no means an established investment. 3. American Beet Sugar

common, like all the other low-priced industrial and railway stocks, is only attractive because of the price at which it is selling, and the belief that when the market rises all the low-priced securities will be advantaged.

"P." Englewood, N. J.: 1. The New York Transportation Company, I am told, has always permitted shareholders to call at its office and get such information as the books show. At least one shareholder has told me that this information was freely given him when he applied. The problem of omnibus transportation must be settled some day, and it can be more easily settled here than it can in the narrow, congested streets of London. I am told that the Fifth Avenue "buses" are making a profit for the first time this year. 2. The Clover Leaf at 35 looks the more attractive because it is paying dividends, for the present, at least.

"Bonds." Bridgeport, Conn.: I believe that with cheaper money the bond market will at once be stimulated. It would not surprise me if many bonds now selling at phenomenally low prices should advance from five to ten points. You can get better returns from equipment bonds and car trusts, perhaps, than from any other class of railroad securities of an investment character. Write to Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York, mention "Jasper," and ask for their last descriptive circular of equipment bonds and car trust. It is well worth the inspection of investors and speculators.

"L. A." New Orleans: 1. C. C. C. and St. L. is a Vanderbilt property, and a year ago was thought to be reasonable around par. The Clover Leaf 4 per cent. bonds around 60 are a better purchase than the preferred stock. Whether the taking over of the Alton at the price paid was a good undertaking at this time may be questioned. I believe it was. 2. Lehigh Valley is an excellent property, though the coal roads are in a quandary over their obligatory separation from their coal properties under the Hepburn law. 3. I would not be in a hurry to get into the market unless on a sharp recession. Conditions are still uncertain, and it looks as if the full extent of the industrial setback had not yet been realized.

"Inquirer." Dover, N. H.: 1. An excellent and instructive weekly review of Wall Street affairs and the financial situation is sent out by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange. A copy will be sent you without charge, if you will mention "Jasper," and write to Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York. 2. An attack on the tariff would seriously affect the Steel Trust, if it resulted in a material reduction of the protective duties on iron and steel. Without this protection the dividends on the common, and even on the preferred, would be in danger. 3. Ontario and Western seems to be bought by insiders very freely around 30. The New Haven road purchased control of this stock at about 48. It therefore looks cheap. It is paying 2 per cent. per annum, and earning more than 3.

"Brown." Massachusetts: 1. Many careful investors have been evening up on the recent low level. I would not think the market is disturbed by Sugar, because the market may be disturbed by the settlements of the new year. 2. So, Pacific preferred looks cheap both for investment and speculation. 3. If a radical candidate like Bryan should be elected to the presidency, he could do no great harm at once, because a Republican Senate would stand in his way, but his election would operate to the injury of business and upset financial calculations seriously and for a considerable length of time. 4. Missouri Pacific needs a great deal of money to put and keep it in the best condition. Under the circumstances it would be wiser for it to refuse to pay its dividends and to use its surplus for improvement purposes.

"C." Kansas City, Mo.: 1. Bonds are not always a mortgage on real property. They are sometimes secured by collateral, and are sometimes debentures, which stand no better than preferred stock. I advise you, if you desire to be better informed in regard to railroad bonds as an investment, to drop a line to Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known bankers, William Street, New York, and ask for a copy of their interesting and instructive circular on railroad bonds. It will be sent you without charge if you will mention "Jasper." 2. It is difficult to verify the report, though a reduction has been generally expected. 3. It is impossible to say that any stocks on the list will hold their present price for the next six months. No one can foretell the future. 4. It would be obviously impossible for me, in the brief limits of my space to review such a long list of stocks as you present. Among the strongest on your list, I should name Reading, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, U. P., and B. and O. Among the cheaper stocks on your list, C. C. C. and St. L., K. C. S. preferred, and Ontario and Western stand well. The future of the cheap stocks is too problematical for conservative judgment. American Ice at present prices looks cheaper than some of the other non-dividend payers selling at about the same figure.

NEW YORK, January 2d, 1908.

JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

I FREQUENTLY receive inquiries asking me the significance of the expression "non-assessable" as applied to mining stocks. Formerly it was possible under the laws of the various States—and the abuse of the privilege was especially prevalent in California—to assess the holders of mining stocks when the affairs of the companies were the reverse of prosperous; and the ironical expression "Irish dividends" was applied to these demands for cash upon the stockholders. As a result of this widespread abuse, legislation has been pretty generally adopted by the States, which prevents the officers of a mining corporation from levying assessments upon shareholders, and now almost all stocks are classed as "non-assessable." It must be borne in mind, however, that this does not relieve the shareholders from the burden of contributing when the market value of their holdings is wiped out unless more money is put into the concerns. In such cases they are not obliged to meet assessments, but they lose the stock if such assessments are not paid; so that the term "non-assessable" is not in itself so great a guarantee of security as many inexperienced investors are likely to think it. After all, as I have often said, the best guarantee of a mining enterprise is the character of the men behind it.

"M." Keokuk, Iowa: I regard it as a speculative gamble.

"B." Rochester, N. Y.: I understand that very little work has been done on the property, and that it is not in good shape.

"H." Poplar Bluff, Mo.: I do not regard it in any sense as a safe investment. Better put your money in something nearer home.

"E. F. A." Lansing, Mich.: As far as I can learn, the proposition is highly speculative, with a capital

altogether out of proportion to the real value of the property. I would leave it alone.

"A." Clinton, Mass.: 1. I agree with you that you are entitled to a prompt reply. 2. I understand that the president is ill, but some one should always be prepared to assume his duties.

"M." Toledo, O.: I do not advise you to go into the alleged pool so-called mining investors, or any other blind pool. This is not investing, this is gambling, and with strangers dealing the cards at that.

"B." Syracuse, N. Y.: I had seen the data, but they do not change my opinion that Mr. Curran has been laboring under adverse difficulties to put the Mogollon on its feet. If I were a shareholder I should unhesitatingly endorse him. His references are good.

"C." New Orleans: 1. Goldfield Con. at one time sold at \$24 a share. It is safe to say that the public were let in at high prices. While the mine has still considerable value, it is the general impression that much of the richest ore has been taken out. 2. It is a gamble at present prices.

"Rabbit." Philadelphia: I do not regard it as a safe investment. It is too early to know what the earnings of the road will be, and it is also too early to realize what such a large body of low-grade ore will yield with copper at present prices. Its future depends upon the price of copper as much as anything else.

"H." Portland, Me.: 1. The Calumet and Hecla's last quarterly dividend was \$10 a share, or half the quarterly dividend of a year ago. 2. The Calumet and Arizona paid \$5 a share a year ago, but the last quarterly dividend was \$1.50. It is not true that the mine has shut down, though the control is partly in new hands.

"J." Cincinnati: 1. The fact that the Balaklava needed funds was certainly known to insiders, and the fact that there was a large floating debt was unknown to the stockholders. It seems to me that the latter are entitled to some consideration. 2. A stockholders' committee, which meant business would find plenty of it to do.

"Ad." Schenectady, N. Y.: I am told that work on the Sierra Con. will be resumed just as soon as some of the large bondholders who are now planning to finance it can bring into harmony a majority of the holders of the securities. The quicker they can do this the better it will be for the property.

"S." Springfield, Mass.: The capital of the Utah Bingham consists of 400,000 shares, par value \$5. It owns a large acreage in Bingham Canyon, on which a former company had done considerable work. The management showed a great deal of enterprise while the copper market was higher, but I understand that the work is not now progressing so well.

"B." Indianapolis: 1. The quarterly dividend on Utah Copper, payable January 15th, is fifty cents. The previous quarterly dividend was one dollar, and the one before that was a dollar and a half. The dividends of the year were \$4.50. Unless the copper market advances, the next dividend may be passed. 2. The last quarterly dividend of the Nipissing was 3 per cent., and the cash in bank toward the close of the year was reported as about \$300,000.

"H." Syracuse, and "M." Cleveland: I am glad you are co-operating in the effort to preserve the property of the Sierra Con. If the reports regarding the value of the ore bodies, which have recently been made, are correct, the quicker the mill is started the better it will be for all concerned. I am told that the floating debt is considerable, and the bondholders should have no difficulty in adjusting the matter. To that end some of the leading bondholders, to whom I referred, are working.

"J." Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. The reduction in the Copper Range dividend is similar to that which has

been made by other good mines, in view of the depreciation in the price of copper. I would not sacrifice my stock at prevailing prices. 2. The Granby passed the dividend recently due—or, rather, postponed action on it. Work is still continued at the mine, but the ore is of very low grade, and profits must be small, if any. 3. Dominion would have been on a dividend-paying basis by this time, I believe, but for the serious decline in the price of copper.

"B." Fremont, Neb.: I thank you for your information. The statements made by those who claim to be familiar with the Sierra Con. property have been very favorable, and it is the belief that but for the recent financial pressure, the mill could have been started in active operations with the large amount of ore in sight. I learn that earnest effort is now being made by some of the large bondholders to provide the necessary funds to start the mill. I think the management owes it to the bondholders and stockholders to answer questions regarding the property, and if this has not been done, then someone is seriously at fault. Corporations have every reason to deal fairly with their shareholders. If the Sierra Con. is what it seems to be according to reports made to me by residents of New Mexico, it will still make good.

Continued on page 46

Our Watches in Germany.

GERMANY'S importations of American watches are growing, that country manufacturing very few watches of high grade. The lever-escapement style is supplanting the cylinder watch throughout Europe, although most of the watches for women and workmen are still of the cylinder type. American gold-filled cases have an increasing sale, and American manufacturers are finding a market in Germany for their watch movements in connection with these cases. In Germany gold cases of any fineness may be sold, but when they are of 14 or 18 carats' fineness this must be indicated in thousandths, 14 carats being indicated by the decimal .585; 18 carats by .750. The Imperial German Crown and the Sun stamps must also appear on such gold cases. Any gold case less than 14 carats in fineness must not be stamped in any way to indicate the fineness of the gold employed, and the penalty for violating the law is severe. American gold-filled cases are now competing advantageously with cases of an eight-carat quality, which are in considerable demand among the prosperous but careful members of the lower middle class in Germany.



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It is always darkest before Dawn, and when affairs looked dark, King Portland stepped into our Commercial Arena a Giant King, and introduced himself as King Portland, "Master of the Concrete Age," "King of Construction," and best of all as "Emancipator of the People" from Ever Increasing Construction Prices.

King Portland were we for such assistance that King Portland deeded and held our Close Attention.

The King told us of his Powers, and the Wizard Edison and others believed him and bade us lend an ear to the Words of the King, for, lo, he was none less than the Prophet of the Concrete Age. Herald of an era of Age-proof, Fire-proof, Water-proof, Sanitary Construction, an era when the modest Cottage of the Day-laborer will be Built Complete in three days—and Built to Stand Intact, Clean, and Inhabitable for Generations. An era when the Magnificent Mansions of our Millionaires will rise from the ground like Mushrooms, fairly Springing into Majestic Piles of High Art Construction—Built in a Moment, as it were, to Defy the Elements for all Time to Come.

An era when the Sky-scrappers of our Great Cities will effectually Resist and Retard General Conflagration, and in the end, an era of Absolute Fire-proof Construction so Generally Applied that the term "General Conflagration" will become obsolete.

An era when even the memories of the hideous ram-shackles today, so in evidence in our Towns and Cities, will sink into oblivion, for "ram-shackles" will be Unknown to the Concrete Age.

Today we are building our Bridges, Levees, Abutments, Sidewalks, Streets, Railway Ties, Car Floors, etc. Telegraph Poles, Foundations, and a Thousand Other Things beside Beautiful Homes, Giant Buildings, and the Like, all of Concrete. Truly King Portland is "Master of Destiny."

But the King, although a mighty liberal old fellow, feels that he is being imposed upon and he complains that the United States, our own free land, mind you, fed him over One Billion and a Quarter Pounds of Imported Cement in 1906, which did not taste as good by any means as our own Domestic Product, and then to "Add Insult to Injury," he went hungry the same year to the tune of Eleven Million Barrels.

This year (1907) the King says that he is getting an increased dose of foreign stuff, and that his rations are running short at the rate of Sixteen Million Barrels for the year.

But the King may not be like "Old Mother Hubbard" there has been written in the Interest of His Larder a Book Entitled the "Span of Concrete."

It is a Beautiful Magazine, profusely Illustrated, many of the Photographs being in Three Colors, size of Page 9x12 inches. Covered with Silk Cord and done in Four Tones.

If You are in Position to make an Investment, don't pass this article by, but write today for the Magazine, enclosing ten cents for postage. You will learn from it the Safest, Surest Investment Profitable Today.

An Investment backed by Actual and Tangible Assets, Equaled by few Securities and Exceeded by none.

An Investment affording the Largest Possible Revenue consistent with Absolute Safety.

Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, and Iron, enormous though their interests be, are today Subservient to the Major Interests of King Portland.

These are all Incontrovertible Statements, based upon Cold, Hard, Unchangeable Facts. "Industry" is Alive to the Issue. "Capital" is Awakened.

Be Prompt. Awaken yourself and let Your Capital Work for You in the Beginning. The Opportunity of Today will not Repeat Itself.

Address,
F. C. VINCENT & CO.
DEPT. D Dwight Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.
AND DO IT TODAY.

A
FITTING
FINALE
TO A
GOOD
DINNER



LIQUEUR Pères Chartreux —GREEN AND YELLOW—

This famous cordial, now made at Tarragona, Spain, was for centuries distilled by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) at the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, France, and known throughout the world as Chartreuse. The above cut represents the bottle and label employed in the putting up of the article since the Monks' expulsion from France, and it is now known as **Liqueur Pères Chartreux** (the Monks, however, still retain the right to use the old bottle and label as well), distilled by the same order of Monks, who have securely guarded the secret of its manufacture for hundreds of years, taking it with them at the time they left the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, and who, therefore, alone possess a knowledge of the elements of this delicious nectar. No Liqueur associated with the name of the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) and made since their expulsion from France is genuine except that made by them at Tarragona, Spain.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,
Bäcker & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
Sole Agents for United States.

Have you seen

THE TEDDY BEARS

in this week's JUDGE?

Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 45.

"G." Buffalo, N. Y.: President Curran, of the Mogolon, appears to have the support of a number of bankers in his section, and some of these are to go on the board of directors if his control is continued, as I believe it should be. Those who are familiar with the mine speak very highly of it and of President Curran. I would certainly give him my proxy.

NEW YORK, January 2d, 1908.

ROSCOE.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

PROSPECTORS in large numbers are exploring the gold belt which is said to extend from the Sierra Madre along the borders of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa. Many of the prospectors are miners thrown out of employment by the closing of the copper mines.

Governor Torres, of the state of Sonora, Mexico, in which the Cananea district is located, has ordered an increase in the wages of the miners of that locality. Common laborers receive \$2.50 per day and Mexican miners \$3.25. Some of the larger companies are said to be contemplating the evasion of these orders by letting most of their work out on contract.

A Syrian prospector in the Dolly Varden district of Nevada recently received \$10,000 for shipments of copper ore to the American Smelting and Refining Company. On the site of an abandoned smelter he found a dump of several hundred tons of ore which he believed would pay for shipment. He accordingly hunted up the owner of the ground and paid him fifty dollars for the contents of the dump. As he had only to pay the expenses of hauling the ore to the railroad and the freight to the smelter at Salt Lake City, it may be seen that the transaction netted him a tidy profit.

The report of the State mining inspector shows that, with the exception of the copper curtailment in Butte, the Montana mining industry was never in a more healthful condition. The production of minerals for 1907 was about \$60,000,000, copper showing the only loss. The number of men employed in the industry is 16,000. More than 7,000,000 pounds of powder were used, against 6,500,000 pounds in 1906. Explorations of gold, silver, and lead districts were more extensive than ever before and yielded satisfactory results. Forty-two fatal and twenty-one non-fatal accidents occurred during 1907.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IN A RECENT address President Darwin P. Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, made some significant observations upon the general tendency of the States to impose burdens of taxation upon the policy-holders of the country. He pointed out the fact that in one form or another every State taxes the premiums paid by the policy-holders—some of them not more than a fraction of 1 per cent, and others as much as 3 1-2 per cent. This is done in spite of the fact that church and school property is exempted on the ground that churches and schools benefit the State, and that their work ought to be encouraged at the expense of other forms of property.

Who would oppose the proposition that life insurance is a public benefit? It relieves the State of the burden of supporting widows and orphans, and it performs a great part in the industrial development of the country through the demand which it creates for good securities, and in the conservatism which it fosters in regard to such securities; "yet," says Mr. Kingsley, "while life insurance plays all these important functions in society, it has been taxed and is still taxed as though it were in some fashion a public menace, or, if not that, at least a strictly private enterprise in which the State had no direct interest, and, indeed, an enterprise of which the State in its necessity might take advantage." The man who deposits his money in a savings bank is not taxed; why should a man who puts his money into life insurance be taxed? There would seem to be, as Mr. Kingsley suggests, "a monstrous inconsistency in this situation." He expresses the hope that the recently increased publicity given to insurance affairs has helped the policy-holders to an appreciation of their power to correct legislation which is directly opposed to their interests.

"C. I. X." Moline, Ill.: It would be expensive to make the change, and, as such an arrangement is quite unusual, there is no fixed rate that I know of. Write directly to the insurance companies, for eventually you must deal with them, and accept such conditions as the policy imposes.

"L." Williamston, Mich.: The Northwestern Mutual, of Milwaukee, has a good record and is an excellent company. I prefer it to the smaller and younger company to which you refer. The investments of the Northwestern have been criticized at times, but on the whole they are good.

"B." South Omaha, Neb.: 1. The Equitable Life of New York. 2. The Mutual Life of New York is one of the strongest companies. 3. Your experience with the Mutual Reserve would not have occurred had you followed my repeated warnings against assessment insurance concerns. 4. Yes.

"L." Rochester: 1. An injunction has been granted restraining the Mutual Reserve's directors from calling a meeting to amend the by-laws without first giving thirty days' notice. James C. Robinson, editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, representing a committee of policy-holders holding one million dollars of insurance, asserts that the company put a lien on its assessment policies to restore an impairment in the reserve. The judge held that the treatment of the objecting members was most high-handed. 2. Not unless you are not insurable elsewhere. 3. The Elmira party is endeavoring to secure a reorganization of the Mutual Reserve, in view of the fears of a receivership.

"C." Worcester, Mass.: 1. There is little difference in rates or returns in the long run. It is therefore not fair to compare one policy with another, because conditions may not have been the same in each case. I think decidedly well of the Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield. Its rates are fair, and its return on endowment and other policies is satisfactory. I would give it the preference over the larger company to which you refer. 2. It will be easy for you to get samples of different kinds of policies, if you will state your age and address. "Department N., Prudential Life, Newark, N. J." These policies will show the rate per thousand of insurance, and are well worth looking over.

The Hermit

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c a bottle.

Bad Policy.

Beggar—"Mister, would yer give a poor man a quarter t' keep him from dyin'?"

Stranger—"I wouldn't give him a nickel. I'm an undertaker."

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Files in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Agreed with Him.

Parishioner (a little the worse for liquor)—"I hearz you preazh las' night."

New Minister—"You didn't hear much, I fancy."

Parishioner—"Thaz what (hic) I thought myself."

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN ARE BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS
Celebrated
Appetizer of
Exquisite Flavor
DR. SIEBERT'S
The Only Genuine
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A MANUFACTURER'S PERMANENT BUSINESS OFFER. \$50 to \$150 per week operating direct sales parlors for the BEST specialty dress size known for men and women. Outlets all others. Every person a possible customer. NO RISK. Answer NOW. Kushion Comfort Shoe Co., 11 South St., Boston, Mass.

MAKE \$200 AND UPWARD MONTHLY.

If you have spare time and a little cash write to-day for Book L. We will teach you thoroughly by mail; advertising, salesmanship and mail-order business, assist you in business and help make you prosperous. MAIL ORDER LYCEUM, SCRANTON, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS

CONSIDERING A SCHOOL OF ANY KIND? Let us give you timely advice, advance your interest, save your time, possibly some expense. SCHOOL AGENCY, Q, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

THIS GOLDRING
for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Blood Tablets. 30 days allowed to sell Tablets, return money and get ring. Address "Merit" Medicine Co., Room 325, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Violation of Contract.

A YOUNG Irish matron, who was a believer in the variety that is the spice of life, surprised every one by bringing suit against her inoffensive spouse. When questioned by the sedate judge for cause for legal separation, she said:

"When Mike married me he swore he would die for me, and—and he hasn't died yet."

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

Tobacco and Hygiene.

SMOKING DECLARED TO BE AN AID TO DIGESTION, A PRESERVER OF THE TEETH, AND A PROLONGER OF LIFE.

Another of the intermittent discussions on the merits and demerits of tobacco has been hotly carried on in the English newspapers, and the smokers would seem to have come off victorious.

Nicotine, says the *London Tribune*, is colorless, a violent narcotic, but it is an antidote to strychnine. It is not present in large quantities in tobacco, ranging from 1 to 9 per cent. It is largely consumed and destroyed in smoking, and is not inhaled. The dark oil which forms in the bowl of the pipe is popularly regarded as nicotine, but this is erroneous. It is the water of tobacco in combination with the soot and tar of the smoke. Nicotine forms an infinitesimal part, less than one-tenth of a thousandth, of all the constituents of tobacco smoke. Strenuous anti-smokers lose sight of the fact that tobacco is smoked, not swallowed. Theine and caffeine, the essential elements of tea and coffee, are more poisonous than nicotine.

Mr. Penn, whose book on "The Sovereign Herb" is a classic among smokers, contends that tobacco helps digestion and assists the action of the intestines. An after-breakfast pipe, he says, is better than a dose of salts. He asserts that tobacco preserves the teeth from decay, and that after one has reached the age of 30 the use of tobacco will prolong life and preserve the mind.

Pipe smoking is generally conceded to be the most wholesome, providing the tobacco be pure. For outdoor smoking the best is a fine-cut sliced plug, such as "Lucky Strike," which is deliciously fragrant, gives a long, cool smoke, does not bite the tongue, and is not easily blown out of the bowl.

As a prophylactic, tobacco is unequalled. In bacteriological laboratories smoking is prohibited, as destructive to bacilli. During the great plague in London not one person engaged in the tobacco trade was attacked.

Mr. Penn declares that in epidemics of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus, and typhoid, it is wise to let young people smoke as a guard against contagion.

When cholera was raging in Southern Europe in 1885, and people were dying by thousands, none of the 4,000 women engaged in the National Tobacco Factory at Valencia was attacked.

History amply proves, he adds, that tobacco, properly used, is a friend to man, rather than a deadly enemy, as it has so frequently been portrayed.

The American Civic Association

gave life, force and direction to the popular demand for the preservation of Niagara Falls. It is now fully recognized as the guardian of the people's interest in the great cataract, maintaining a constant watch on the power situation.

It originated and is the moving force in the nation-wide effort to restrict the extension of ugliness by having billboards legally taxed, as is other productive property.

It has advanced the children's garden movement, and was instrumental in securing a Congressional appropriation for school gardens in the District of Columbia.

It has secured the enactment of a model street-tree law in Pennsylvania, and is teaching the intelligent care of trees the country over.

It is giving guidance and effective direction to the widespread and rapidly growing movement for the abatement of the smoke nuisance.

It helps in progressive city-making, and is continually arousing and fostering sentiment for civic beauty, for clean streets and home surroundings, for convenient and serviceable parks, for playgrounds—in short, for every form of civic betterment.

Growing Demand for Help

If Niagara is to be permanently preserved, there must be an international agreement. Legislative campaigns must be made in every state to secure laws restricting and taxing billboards. Public sentiment must be further aroused in favor of forest reservations. From every section of the country there come calls for concrete assistance.

More Members are Needed

The American Civic Association is a voluntary organization of persons working to make America the most beautiful country in the world. The fine work it has done was accomplished solely with the dues and contributions of members and interested friends. The demands upon it require for it greater resources in membership and more liberal support.

The careful coordination and economical execution of its working plans enable the American Civic Association to render invaluable service at small cost, for it is free from cumbersome machinery of organization and in position to do things—to do them speedily, quickly and thoroughly. This is a direct appeal for YOU to become a member. Use the coupon below or a copy of it in remitting.

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

J. HORACE McFARLAND, President
CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF, Vice-Pres. and Acting Secretary
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, Treasurer
ROBERT C. OGDEN, Chairman Advisory Com.

Recent and Forthcoming Literature

The American Civic Association has made many important additions to the authoritative literature of civic endeavor. Other documents of notable value will be published in the early future. Members receive the literature as currently published, without charge. The material they thus obtain in the course of a year in itself is worth a great deal more than the membership fee. Some specimen subjects are as follows:

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

I enclose \$ _____, and wish to be enrolled as

a _____ member of the American Civic Association.

NAME _____

Life Membership, \$50 or more
Sustaining " \$10 a year
Club " \$5 a year
Councillors " \$5 a year
Anna " \$3 a year

ADDRESS _____

Billboards and Their Regulations. A Symposium.
Good Roads and Civic Improvement. By D. Ward King.
Improvement of Home Grounds. By Warren H. Manning.
Mosquitoes and How to Abate Them. By F. L. Olmsted and H. C. Weeks.
Play and Playgrounds. By Joseph Lee.
Public Comfort Stations. By Frederick L. Ford.
Railroad Improvements. By Mrs. A. E. McCrea.
Recreation Centers. By Graham Rosewyn Taylor.
Removal of Overhead Wires. By Frederick L. Ford.
School Gardens. By W. A. Baldwin.
Trees in Cities. By J. Horace McFarland.
The Smoke Nuisance. A Symposium.

Woman's Progress in Turkey.

DURING the past fifteen years a great change has taken place in the life of women in Turkey, especially those of the middle class. Existence in the harem has lost much of its seclusion and sameness. The women move about in public now with comparative freedom, whereas formerly they were under strict guard. The outward appearance of the women has also changed considerably. Veils are no longer worn so generally, and the dress now has usually a Western look about it. Although there is a great lack of girls' schools, female education is making some advance. The daughters of wealthy Turks who are given a European training display mental gifts of a high order. They master languages readily, and become expert in music and drawing. A Turkish young woman named Zineb Hanum has published a volume of excellent poems. To the more liberal Turks the emancipation of the gentler sex is gratifying, but the strictly orthodox Mohammedans abominate the breaking down of the old-time restrictions. Powerful state functionaries belong to this ultra-conservative class, and are supported in their attitude by the head of the Mohammedan priesthood. Local authorities and preachers throughout the Turkish empire were recently instructed to counteract by earnest ex-



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Because High Life satisfies the universal demand for a **perfect beer.**
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THE FINE QUALITY AND PURITY OF

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

AND ITS RICH, MELLOW TONE
MAKE IT THE PREFERRED
WHISKEY OF THOSE WHO

KNOW THE BEST
LIKE THE BEST
BUY THE BEST

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



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"GOOD ENOUGH TO EAT."

The hard and fast law of nature, "You can't eat your cake and have it too," is probably all that saves her.

Photogravure in sepia, 15 x 19.
One Dollar.

PICTURE DEPT., JUDGE CO., 225 Fourth Ave., New York

hortation, and even by corporal punishment, attempts of Turkish women to adopt Western costumes and notions of liberty. This move has had little effect, for the women are pursuing their own ideas in the matter in defiance of official disapproval.

Business Chances Abroad.

AMERICAN dental supplies of all kinds are recognized as having no superiors in the European markets. This has long been the case, largely on account of the high reputation which American dentists have had on the continent; but at present several countries, including France, have prohibited Americans from engaging in dental practice under the diplomas of their own country, so that hereafter American manufacturers will find it necessary to give more attention to encouraging the use and sale of their goods. There is English, French, and German competition in most lines of supplies, and the employment of American agents is recommended, although up to this time American manufacturers have usually preferred to do business through foreign houses.

"WHY," says Consul P. P. Demers, of Barranquilla, Colombia, "should not a group of American manufacturers combine to organize a South American export and import company for the benefit of their respective lines of goods? The same group of manufacturers could take common interest in an independent but closely related banking institution, with headquarters in New York and a system of branches in the principal ports and cities of Central and South America. Such a bank would ultimately be a great factor in the development of our Spanish-American trade, and its success would merely depend upon proper personal management. There is not an American banking institution in the republic of Colombia, nor even an established American commercial house that deserves the name." He believes that although such an export business should not be started with the idea of making a fortune in a hurry, after two or three years of making expenses, the business would gradually increase until it became self-working and profitable.

POOR CROPS in the eastern Mediterranean countries are responsible for the increased demand for American flour. Several consuls have reported excellent opportunities for American millers and exporters in their respective localities, notably in and around Smyrna and Beirut. American flour entering Turkey has to pass, like all other flour, a rigid chemical examination, and adulterated goods are not admitted. Some years ago a considerable quantity was shipped

from this country and was refused entry on the ground that it contained impure matter. It remained in the customhouse at Smyrna for six months, and was eventually returned to America. This rejection has had its effect in keeping the American product out of that market. Now, however, the famine conditions which are reported from Turkey should give an impetus to exports from this country. Samples and terms may be sent to the principal consuls, such as those at Constantinople, Beirut, Alexandria, Bagdad, Harput, Jerusalem, Sivas, and Trebizond. Shipments should reach their ports of destination in less than thirty days and be so packed that heat and moisture cannot spoil the flour. High prices are now the rule in Roumania and Russia, which ordinarily supply this market.

King Edward's Favorite Cocktail Contains Angostura Bitters.

IN an article "How Royalty Dines," it appears that while King Edward is extremely abstemious in regard to liquid refreshments, he displays considerable individuality of taste in this respect, which is curiously exemplified in the case of a cocktail of his own invention, the composition of which is as follows:

A little rye whiskey,
Some crushed ice,
A small square of pineapple,
A piece of lemon peel,
A few drops of maraschino,
A few drops of Champagne,
A dash of ANGOSTURA BITTERS,
and sufficient powdered sugar to bring the cocktail exactly to the royal requirements.

GENUINE HAVANA HAND MADE CIGARS

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO SMOKER
MY BOOKLET ON "REGNO CIGARS WILL INTEREST EVERY
SMOKER WHO APPRECIATES A GOOD HAVANA CIGAR AT
A REASONABLE PRICE. IT'S FREE. WRITE FOR IT TODAY."

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A new up-to-date book, containing over one hundred plans (all new) of houses ranging in cost from \$500 to \$20,000; also plans of Public Library Buildings, Summer Hotels, Stables, Public Halls, etc., etc.

This book is a collection of practical designs showing examples of houses recently built, and invaluable to everyone thinking of building, by reason of their having been, with very few exceptions, planned in the ordinary course of a busy architect's practice during the last few years, and built in various parts of the country within the prices given.

Full description accompanies each plate, giving sizes, height of stories, how built and finished, and improvements contained, thus giving information of very great value to everyone contemplating building, as the plans and designs embody the best thought and most careful study of those erecting them, giving real results as to cost and a guide that is safe to follow. These designs and plans have, therefore, a value that can be fully appreciated for their practical utility, and stand alone as real examples of how some people's homes are planned and what they cost.

To those wanting homes or selling home-sites, members of building associations, land companies, real-estate men, those having land to improve, carpenters and builders, and everyone interested or who ever hopes to own a home, these designs are invaluable and will prove of very great value to them. It contains 115 large pages, size 11 x 14 inches. Price, bound in heavy paper cover, sent by mail, postpaid, \$1.00. Bound in cloth, \$2.00. Sent by mail, postpaid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders with remittances to

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COMPLIMENTING FROM HAND TO MOUTH!

THE COQUETTE—"Really, Mr. Bagg, I was so dreadfully bored that I simply had to yawn; but, of course, I hid my mouth with my hand."
MR. BAGG—"No! You don't mean to say that such a dear, sweet, tiny little hand could hide such a—er such a great—that is, of course—lovely weather, isn't it?"—Sketch.

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

APENTA
APENTA Best
Natural
Aperient Water

For Habitual and Obstinate Constipation



"I want
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when I want it"
COOK'S
Imperial
EXTRA DRY
CHAMPAGNE
"I want what I want."
None better
at any price

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February 6 to April 17, 1908.
Seventy days, costing only \$400.00 and up, including shore excursions. **SPECIAL FEATURES:** Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 Days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc.
40 TOURS TO EUROPE most comprehensive and attractive ever offered. F. C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

Are you going to St. Louis?

The HOTEL HAMILTON is a delightful place in the Best Resident Section and away from the noise and smoke; yet within easy access. Transient Rate: \$1.00 to \$3.00 per day. European Plan. Special Rates by the week. Write for booklet. Address: W. F. WILLIAMSON, Manager.



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This waltz has eight pages of music printed on the best paper, with a three-color title page. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Send 2 cents for return postage. S. GRANT ELL'S, Room 214, 1431 B'way, New York City.

By James Montgomery Flagg



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that you will be proud to make room for on your li-
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and original houses are built in every country, even
in the most remote parts of the world. We have for
sale by the same architect, Supplement to "Ameri-
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